The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Score one for the Essex statesman.

—Marsh and his wife are expected in Washington this morning.

—Luna now goes before the Senate with a left handed compliment from the committee.

—They were treated to heavy snow storms in the south of England and at Rome yesterday.

—Three more whisky dealers at New Orleans went under yesterday in the U. S. Courts.

—Judge Treat was sick yesterday and nothing was done in the McKee case at St. Louis.

—The Spanish army has six marshals, 77 generals, 130 lieutenant generals, and 135 major generals.

—The rival boat crews of Oxford and Cambridge University commenced practicing yesterday.

—W. B. Caldwell, ex-Judge of the Ohio State Supreme Court died at Cincinnati yesterday morning.

—Bernard McMahon, while "charging" a furnace at Lasetonia, yesterday, fell in and was roasted alive.

—One darling has gone out of office in New York. Wm. A. Darling, Appraiser for that port, has resigned.

—M. Gounod has composed a magnificent Centennial hymn for Mlle. Belocca. It is called "Fair Land of Liberty."

—President MacMahon has signed the decrees making changes among the prefects. They will be published officially today.

—A fearful hurricane occurred in the province and along the coast of the Mediterranean yesterday. A great amount of damage was done.

—Manuel M. Peralta, the newly appointed Minister resident, of Costa Rica, was yesterday presented to the President by the Secetary of State.

—The Italian Government has appointed Signor Baravelli, a financial officer of high rank, as delegate to superintend the administration of Egyptian finances.

—Two thousand delegates from the municipalities of nearly all the Provinces of Spain arrived at Madrid yesterday to present homage to King Alfonso.

—Reports from various points of Ontario and Quebec state that the heaviest snow of the season took place Monday night and Tuesday. In some places the roads are impassable.

—G. W. Urians, of Scranton, and W. S Barr, of Portland, Pa., were arrested yesterday on a charge of being extensively engaged in making plates to counterfeit 5-20 bonds.

—The National Convention of the Sovereigns of Industry met in Cleveland yesterday. Eleven States were represented. The annual reports showed the Order to be in a flourishing condition.

—John Wiggins was yesterday sentenced at Salt Lake to be shot on June 23d for the murder of John Kramer, the prisoner choosing this mode of death in preference to hanging or decapitation.

—Cardoza, Superintendent of Education in Missouri, yesterday notified the House that he would resign if the articles of impeachment are withdrawn. The House will decide the question to-day.

—Six coal barges were wrecked by the storm at New Orleans on Monday night, and sank at the foot of St. Joseph street; loss estimated at $70,000. A large of staves also went to pieces; loss $3,000.

—The French Assembly engaged in an earnest debate yesterday on the amnesty question. When its final vote came both in the Senate and House of Deputies, it was voted that amnesty was "urgent."

—Assistant Treasurer Flanders, at New Orleans, received $300,000 in silver coin half dollars and dimes sent from San Francisco by order of Secretary Bristow. It is expected that a million will be sent to this point.

—Chicago is lifting itself out of its financial Slough of Despond. Yesterday $300,000 of certificates of indebtedness of the city were paid to holders in New York. This makes over $1,100,000 paid during the month.

—Another ocean disaster is reported. A schooner in the storm on Monday night was driven ashore off Sandy Hook and all hands were lost. A life saving crew lost all the boats they had in attempting to reach the schooner.

—The House Committee on Appropriations yesterday had under consideration an item of $98,000 to supply deficiencies in the office of the Clerk of the House, that amounting necessary to defray the expenses of investigating committees.

—A dispatch from London says the papers in the Winslow matter are probably delayed by a discussion between the United States and England regarding the offences for which the prisoner may be tried after extradition. The discussion grows out of the Lawrence case.

—Col. R. S. Vashon, Internal Revenue Collector at Kansas City, decorated with war paint, and breathing threatenings and slaughter, appeared before the United States Grand Jury yesterday demanding an investigation of the charge that he was in the whisky ring at St. Joseph.

—"The Straits of Gibraltar," said Mr. Marrowfat, reading aloud his *Argus*, last evening, "are infested with pirates." "Do the Straits of Gibraltar flow through Washington?" asked Artaxerxes. Then they gave him a kerosene lamp and started him in the direction of his little bed.

—Deckeray, the man who escaped the wrath of the Calcutta lynching party from the isle, is in trouble again. He was arrested in New York yesterday on a charge of embezzling $3,000 while Collector at St. Johns, Florida, in 1870. If says it is all a political move. He started at once for Florida.

—There was a rumor to the effect that the departure of ex-Judge Barrett, who sailed for Europe on Saturday, was due to alleged irregularities in business affairs and pecuniary difficulties. Redfield, former law partner of Barrett, says the Judge is insolvent, but denies the truth of the rumor of irregularities.

—The Bishop of Padenborn, it is explained, left Holland in a hurry, because the Dutch Governmen told him if he didn't leave he would have to be given up, as the Russian Government had asked diplomatically for the expulsion or his scalp. The Bishop left on Saturday, and proceeded to England, from whence he has already formally declared that he intends continuing to conduct the administration of his diocese.

—There is a very nice question of woman's rights involved in the bestowal on the Queen of England of the title of Empress of India. Mr. Disraeli says that the title accurately represents the relations of the Queen to India, a saying which is in the happiest manner of it author, since the title of Empress does not accurately represent any relation whatever, except the relation of a wife to an Emperor. But as Queen Victoria would assume the title, not in any right of a husband's, but in her own right, it would be an assertion of woman's equality, not only in authority, but in title. Sticklers for purity in the use of the English language have objected to such neologisms as "Authoress" and "Editoress," but if the word Empress is officially recognized as the title of one who is not the wife of an Emperor, but a ruler in her own right, we ought to have preachereesses and teachereses and accurate designations not only for every relation sustained by woman, but for every function woman is called to fulfill.

—Miss Susan B. Anthony, in a recent conversation with a reporter, was asked about the truth of the Council Bluffs telegram to the effect that she believed Mr. Beecher guilty. She replied as follows: "That was a malicious falsehood. I never said any such thing, and I'll tell you just how it was. One of the editors wrote an editorial article to that effect, and the reporter for the Associated Press made up a perfect tissue of falsehoods and sent it all over the country. Now, you ain't going to get me to say whether Beecher is guilty or not. In all my journeyings, for many months past, I never talked with a man five minutes but that he would ask me that question. I tell you these men are ten times worse gossipers than the women, and are so quizzical and curious. Now there is no use asking me about Beecher's guilt or my opinion about it, for I don't propose to tell what I think. My opinion on the matter wouldn't be worth anything anyway. The women ask questions sometimes, but the men are the most curious. What worries them is to find a woman that knows something she won't tell, and one that refuses to blab to them all she knows."

—A Washington correspondent gives this bit of society gossip: "There has been a lack of eligible gentlemen at the Capital, and mammas have been in despair. One of the most enterprising was known to spend a nice little sum in giving dinner parties to a few of the most eligible. Senator Booth's forty thousand dollar income has commanded most respectful attention, and Senator Sharon would undoubtedly be lionized if he would give society a chance at him, but the little man lives in exclusive quiet at the Arlington, where he occupies an elegant suite of apartments, with a private dining-room. His chief pleasure consists in the society of his little daughter Flora, to whom he is very devoted. A wee, childish figure, robed in deep mourning, is Flora Sharon. Her simplicity of dress is as marked as her unaffected manner. The wealthy Senator evidently does not place the value that some men do upon public life, as he intends to resign his seat in the Senate before another session. Few engagements of any consequence have been announced, but it is rumored that the little blonde daughter of the Postmaster General has given her heart to a gentleman from her own beautiful home.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

A Number of Bills Passed Finally by the Senate.

The County Officers' Salaries Bill Perfected.

THE SALARIES OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The Bituminous Ventilation Bill Passed by the House.

A Joint Resolution to Investigate the Pennsylvania Railroad Tabled.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 21, 1875.

SENATE.

The Senate opened this morning at ten o'clock with prayer by the Chaplain.

Reclassification Bill.

Mr. Long's city reclassification bill was withdrawn from the Governor to correct errors.

Centennial Appropriation.

An attempt to take up the Centennial appropriation for State buildings failed be cause of a rule passed to consider only Senate bills this week. The Democrats voted against a suspension of the rules.

Bills Passed Finally.

The following bills passed finally:

An act authorizing the separate Orphans' Courts of this Commonwealth to try by jury issues of fact, of *devisavit vel non* and others, and providing for the exercise of such jurisdiction.

An act repealing an act entitled "An act for the more speedy and effectual collection of taxes in Hallam township, York county, Pennsylvania," approved March 18, A. D. 1873.

An act for the regulation of international exhibitions held under the auspices of the Government of the United States within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and preventing seizure of articles and goods deposited on exhibition thereat.

An act to authorize the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of the Northern district to administer oaths and take acknowledgments.

An act authorizing certain public and municipal corporations in this Commonwealth to borrow money by mortgage upon their real estate.

An act for the punishment of cruelty to animals in this Commonwealth.

An act to make the tenth day of May, A. D. 1876, a legal holiday.

An act relative to the summoning of jurors to serve in the several Criminal Courts of this Commonwealth.

An act to enable hospitals, schools and charitable institutions generally to purchase, receive, take and hold ground rents for investments.

An act requiring the statements of banks and banking companies made to the Auditor General to be published.

Bills Defeated.

The following bills were defeated:

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1874, extending its provisions to all who may have the right to vote at elections for directors, managers or trustees.

An act providing for the establishment of industrial schools in this Commonwealth.

An act authorizing a change of venue.

A supplement to an act entitled an act to provide for the manner of increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations, approved April 18, A. D. 1874.

Classification of Real Estate.

Mr. Newmyer's bill for the classification of real estate and election of assessors in Pittsburgh passed to third reading.

The Senate then adjourned until Thursday.

Nominations.

The Governor nominated the following appointments, for the advice and consent of the Senate: C. M. Brown, to be Justice of the Peace for the borough of Harrisville, Butler county, until thirty days after the next borough election. Notaries Public: H. T. Morris and R. W. Miller, at Pittsburgh, and Ralph Maxwell, at Greenville, Mercer county.

HOUSE.

Bodies for Dissection.

A large delegation of physicians were present in the House this morning in the interest of the bill authorizing the use of unclaimed bodies of convicts. The matter was taken up for consideration, but after the insertion of several amendments, was laid on the table.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. CHRISTY endeavored to get his joint resolution for a committee to investigate the Pennsylvania railroad before the House, but the motion was tabled by a vote of 82 to 63.

All the Allegheny members, excepting Mr. Carson, (absent), voted for the introduction of the joint resolution. Mr. Swan did not vote at all.

Ventilation Bill.

The bituminous ventilation bill passed without debate, by a vote of 132 yeas to 80 nays.

Bills Passed.

The following bills passed the House:

An act empowering the Councils of the boroughs in this Commonwealth to prescribe by ordinance the salary to be paid out of the borough treasury to the Burgess respectively in lieu of all fees, fines and costs, the manner in which salaries shall be paid, and directing all fees, fines and costs to be paid into the borough treasury.

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in the borough of Fayette City, Fayette county, and within two miles of the limits of said borough, in said county," approved the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1870.

An act for the more convenient dispatch of public business in the courts of this Commonwealth.

Giving bounties on fox, wild cat and skunk scalps and for the killing of hawks and owls.

Creating and defining the duties and powers of a Recorder of cities of the third class which accept the provisions of this act.

Bills Defeated.

An act to prevent the unlicensed sale of merchandise at auction in any city, borough or township of this Commonwealth, by other than licensed venders and auctioneers.

An act to change the manner of making returns by constables in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

A resolution to hold sessions on Friday afternoon and Saturday was rejected.

The House then adjourned until Thursday.

County Officers' Salaries.

The conference committee to whom was referred the bill regulating the salaries of county officers in counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, which comprises Philadelphia, Allegheny county and Luzerne county, have finally agreed upon a bill, which will be reported on Thursday or Friday next. The bill will pass both houses and become a law. It cuts off all perquisites, which will be a saving to Allegheny county of at least ten thousand dollars annually.

The Salaries of Allegheny County Officials

will be as follows: Prosecuting Attorney now receives $5,000, and fifty per cent. of forfeited recognizances. By this bill he will receive only $5,000 annually. The Assistant District Attorney $1,500, the same as now. The Sheriff receives $6,000 and mileage. By this bill he will only receive $6,500 annually. The Prothonotary $6,000, the same as at present. The Clerk of Courts now receives $3,000 and two dollars on each license fee. By this bill he receives $4,500. The Register receives now $2,500 and five per cent. on collateral inheritance tax; by this bill $3,500. The Recorder receives now $2,000 and fees for searches; by this bill $5,000. The Controller receives now $3,000. By this bill it is increased to $4,000. The Treasurer receives now $4,500 from the County and State fees. By this bill he will get $5,000 annually. The Commissioners receive $2,000, the same as now; Jailer, $2,500, the same as he now receives; County Detective, $1,200, the same as now; County Solicitor, $800, the same as he now receives. The Coroner now receives $2,000 mileage. By this bill he will receive only $2,000 annually.

K.

The Black Hills.

CHEYENNE, WY., March 21.—James Allen arrived here from the Black Hills yesterday for supplies. He returns in a few days. He brings with him several hundred dollars worth of gold-dust. He reports business in the hills lively. Over one hundred teams have left here during the last three days, loaded with passengers and freight. The city is full of men outfitting. A large amount of transportation is awaiting passengers who are to arrive on the evening train.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1876.

SENATE.

Bills, Petitions, &c., Introduced.

By Mr. CAMERON (Wis.), a joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin against bridging the Mississippi river. Referred.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Wright, Logan, Dawes, Cooper, Sherman, Dorsey, Christiancy, Ingalls, Windham and others from Good Templars and other temperance organizations in their several States, all praying for the passage of prohibitory liquor laws in the District of Columbia and territories, and also for the passage of a law prohibiting the use of liquors among officers of the civil, military and naval service. Referred.

Military Academy.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back House bill 810, known as the Military Academy bill, with a recommendation that the Senate adhere to its amendments and ask for a committee of conference. Agreed to, and Messrs. Allison, Logan and Wallace were appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. ALLISON called up Senate bill 590, providing for an agreement with the Sioux Indians, and pending its consideration the morning hour expired.

Counting the Presidential Vote.

The Senate then took up the bill providing for the counting of votes cast for President and Vice President.

The question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Frelinghuysen to the amendment proposed by Mr. Cooper, viz.: strike out all after the word "agree" in the first line and insert the following: "The difference shall be immediately referred to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the presiding officer of the Senate and Speaker of the House, whose decision shall be final. If the Chief Justice is absent or unable to attend, the senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court present in the capitol or other place of meeting shall act in his place." The amendment was lost—30 nays, 29 yeas.

The question then recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. Johnston to the amendment proposed by Mr. Cooper, viz.: strike out all after the word "and," in the first line, and insert: "If the Senate should vote for one certificate and the House of Representatives another, a joint meeting of the two Houses shall finally determine which shall be counted by the States, the representation from each State, including Senators therefrom, having one vote; but if the representation of any State shall be equally divided, its vote shall not be counted."

The debate was continued by Messrs. Stevenson, Thurman, Withers, and Morton.

Mr. MAXEY proposed an amendment, which he asked to have printed, providing that the President of the Senate, acting as presiding officer of the two Houses in joint session, shall decide which is the valid return, &c.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Correcting the Record.

Mr. WOODWORTH corrected the Journal of yesterday in which he is reported as not having voted on the Atkins bill for the repeal of the resumption act, and stated that he voted in favor of the bill.

Captured and Abandoned Property.

Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department to inquire into the management and disposition of captured and abandoned property. Adopted.

Narrow Gauge Railroads.

Mr. JONES (Ky.), from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, reported a bill to authorize the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad to construct a narrow gauge railroad from Delaware to St. Louis and Chicago. Recommitted.

Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. REAGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the law for the regulation of commerce and navigation, and for the regulation of steam vessels. Made a special order for Tuesday next.

Committee Reports.

The Speaker then called the committees for reports.

Mr. LYNDE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the bill providing for the printing of speeches and remarks of members of Congress and Senators in the language in which they are delivered. Laid on the table.

Mr. CAULFIELD, from the same committee, reported a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person in the employment of the United States to solicit or contribute funds for election purposes, or to canvass in any election in any State, county or district in the United States.

Mr. HOAR offered an amendment providing that the bill should not be construed to prevent voluntary contributions for the purpose of circulating documents or of procuring public addresses on questions of public interest.

Subpœnaed Before the Grand Jury.

Mr. NEW rose to a question of privilege, and stated that himself, Mr. Glover and Smith (Pa.), three of the members of the Select Committee on the Real Estate Pool, had been subpœnaed to appear to-day before the Grand Jury of the District, and they desired to submit the matter for the instruction of the House.

Mr. TUCKER offered a resolution authorizing Messrs. New, Glover and Smith to appear and testify under such summons. Agreed to.

Election Contributions.

Mr. BLAINE here offered an amendment to the bill prohibiting election contributions from Government clerks. The amendment is to include Senators, Representatives and delegates in Congress, and to add the words, "The contribution of money and other valuable things as herein prohibited by any Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress, while he was a candidate for Congress, shall, in addition to the penalties herein prescribed, operate as a disqualification to his holding his seat."

Amendments were also offered by Messrs Reagan, Hewitt (Ala.) and Brown (Ky.), which are to be considered when the bill next comes up.

A Statement Wanted.

Mr. BEEBE offered a resolution calling for a statement of the amounts due the Treasury Department with its fiscal agents at London for every year since 1868. Adopted.

Appropriations.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Cox in the chair) on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Speeches were made by Mr. HUBBELL against the Morrison tariff bill, and by Mr. FOSTER (Ohio), a member of the Appropriation Committee, (in criticism of the reductions proposed in the Legislative Appropriation bill) claiming that they are of so sweeping a character as seriously to cripple the effective working of the various departments of the Government.

Mr. HOLMAN, another member of the committee, defended the bill, and declared that the committee, in preparing it, had but one object in view, and that was to make all proper and necessary reductions consistent with efficiency, and that no personal or partisan consideration had been displayed in the action of the committee.

After a long discussion the committee rose without action on the bill.

Mr. WELLS (Miss.) introduced a bill to pay bounties to colored soldiers and their widows and heirs. Referred.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK CONVENTION.

The Gathering at Syracuse—The Drift of Sentiment Strongly in Favor of Conkling.

SYRACUSE, March 21.—A large majority of the delegates for the Republican Convention are here to-night, and the drift of its sentiment is very distinct. There can be no doubt that it is controlled by the friends of Conkling. Conkling's friends manifest a conciliatory spirit, and protest they never intended to ask for instructions to the delegates to the National Convention, but only the adoption of a preamble reciting Conkling's public services, and requesting the delegates to Cincinnati to use his honorable means for his nomination. It is apparent, however, that no such resolution can receive an unanimous vote or pass without earnest adverse discussion.

A Fatal Jest.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—At nine o'clock last evening Ben Bloomstine, a Jew peddlar, was stabbed and killed by a negro bootblack named Bob Wheeler. Bloomstine was standing in front of Goldman's store, near his residence, and had Wheeler blacking his boots. Goldman told Wheeler in jest that he would never get paid for blacking Bloomstine's boots, and the latter, after Wheeler had finished, thinking to carry out the jest, postponed payment with a laugh. Wheeler drew a knife and stabbed him in the neck, severing an artery, and then fled. Bloomstine pursued Wheeler a few steps and sank down, and soon died. He leaves a wife and child.

Judicial "High Crimes and Misdemeanors" in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 21.—In the State Senate to-day Mongomery Moses, Judge of the Seventh Circuit, was found guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and formally dismissed. The committee to investigate C. W. Ruttz, of the Charleston Circuit, made a majority report of guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and recommended his impeachment.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The War Department Investigation.

Gen. Butler Examined in the Pendleton Case.

$1,000 Paid by a Post Trader to be Introduced to the Secretary of War.

POST TRADERSHIPS PROCURED BY A PROFESSIONAL LOBBYIST.

Adverse Report on the Nomination of R. H. Dana, Jr., to be Minister to England.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1876.

War Department Investigation.

Gen. B. F. Butler was before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day. The Chairman called his attention to a telegram in the New York *Evening Post* of Friday last, in which it was stated that a prominent Republican lawyer had taken much interest in what was known as the Belknap scandal so far as it related to Mr. Pendleton. He asked Gen. Butler whether he was the gentleman to whom the allusion was made. The General replied that he could not tell. The Chairman asked him whether he had any information relating to Mr. Pendleton, and whether he had communicated with any one on the subject. The General replied that he had only heard of the matter. He had spoken primarily to a member of this committee (Mr. Danford), thinking that what he told him might be of use. The chairman said it was alleged in the telegram that a Treasury draft for $30,000 was made payable at the National Park Bank of New York, was endorsed by Pendleton, and the money, after passing through the hands of two persons, was paid over to Mrs. Bowers in that city. The General replied that he had a gentleman making some investigation as to the facts in New York to be used in a law suit in which that company was counsel. After investigation the gentleman came to him and informed him that he was told by one person that another person knew of the payment of money, and that she was present when the thirty thousand dollars were paid to Mrs. Bower, said to come from Pendleton. The General said to his informant: "Can you get at the persons?"

The answer was, "Yes." This was a week ago on Saturday. The General left for Washington that night.

The General further said to him: "You had better probe the matter to the bottom. If what you state is a fact, it ought to be known." To this information made an arrangement to meet the party supposed to possess information. This was the next Wednesday. The General told him that if there was anything to require his presence in New York he would go thither on being telegraphed. On Thursday his informant telegraphed in cypher that the party whom he was to meet had left New York for New Orleans on the previous Tuesday night, together with other persons possessed of information. Bass, a member of the committee, was then not being well acquainted with all the members of the committee, he communicated such information as he had to Mr. Danford, of the committee, perhaps more in extenso than on this present occasion. The General said to Mr. Danford that it was evident somebody had been tampering with the parties by sending them to New Orleans so suddenly, and he also said to Danford, that you can get a subpœna from your committee in blank, to be filled up privately (without the names getting into the newspapers), and be served by a confidential deputy of the Sergeant-at-Arms, whom I should name, I thought the parties, who were known to me, could be caught. I refrained from giving the names because twelve or fifteen gentlemen connected with the press would have published them all over the United States.

Question.—Having you any objection to stating to the committee the names of the parties?

Answer—Not at all.

Q.—Have you any objection to stating the name of the person who gave you the names of the parties possessed of information?

A.—The name of my informant is B. G Lamb, who was hunting up for me in New York testimony in a revenue case.

The General, in reply to a question, said he met Smith, a correspondent of the *Evening Post* at Fall River accidentally a week and remarked to him that his attention had been particularly called to the testimony of Wannell, a clerk in the Treasury Department, showing the amount paid on account of the Kentucky Central Railroad was divided into three parts—$68,500 going to a bank in Kentucky, and separate drafts for $50,000 and $50,000 being taken by Pendleton. He was curious to see the testimony, because he had heard something about the $30,000. Smith sought to interview him after the manner of newspaper correspondents. The next time the General saw Smith was at the time he had the interview with Danford.

The General was asked whether he supposed Smith was going to publish what he said to him. The General replied that not wishing to throw any imputation on Smith, he would merely remark that he never said anything to a correspondent that was not published. [Laughter.] He would trust them with untold gold, but he would not trust them with a bit of news.

The General replied to a question of Mr. Bass that he knew nothing of the payment of money by Pendleton further than what he saw in the newspapers and knew from hearsay.

The General said, in reply to a question, that he had investigated the Pendleton matter a little on his own account, and has ascertained that the draft for $30,000 was not deposited in the Park Bank, as heretofore stated.

W. Scott Smith, the *Post's* correspondent, appeared and answered the question asked him previously as to the name of the prominent Republican lawyer who gave him the information on which he founded his dispatch. Smith answered that the name of his informant was Benjamin Lamb.

Gen. Butler privately, at the request of the committee, wrote the names of the parties who had fled from New York to New Orleans, and the committee will send a subpœna after them.

J. S. Evans, late post trader at Fort Sill, followed General Butler as a witness. He detailed all the circumstances surrounding his obtaining permission from Marsh to remain at Fort Sill. It was a matter of necessity with him, he said, to come to terms with Marsh. Secretary Belknap told Evans he had promised Marsh a place, and Marsh had selected Fort Sill. Evans saw Marsh, who appeared to understand all about the matter. He went to New York with Marsh, where a written contract was signed. Evans presented a detailed statement in writing of his payments to Marsh. He said he told his friends of his agreement with Marsh, and showed General Grierson, the commanding officer at the post, the contract on his return to Fort Sill. The facts, he said, were well known there, and it was regarded there as a great outrage and shameful. The statement of prices Evans said he was introduced to the Secretary of War by Gen. Rice, of Iowa, and paid him one thousand dollars for the introduction. He thought that was enough, though Rice wanted fifteen hundred dollars. Witness wished to deny a published statement of Capt. Robinson that he paid fifteen hundred dollars to the Secretary of War, and that Marsh & Co. connived at the matter. There was no foundation for the report. J. C. Dent was a brother-in-law of the President.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, was before the committee to deny that he ever promised any one a post-tradership in the event of that person supporting him for the Senatorship.

Hawkins Taylor, formerly of Iowa, a lobbyist, gave an account of lobby operations. He obtained a post-tradership for Dr. H. H. Bradford. The influence of the Maine delegation, with the exception of Mr. Morrill, was secured for Bradford. The witness received one hundred dollars for his services. Secretary Belknap told him he would appoint Bradford, for he wanted to do a good act for Senator Hamlin. Bradford sold the tradership for fifteen hundred dollars, and was afterwards dismissed. Witness procured a tradership at Fort Stanton for R. M. Stevens, for which service he received one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Stevens never took possession of the post, and somebody else got the place. Refused to have Spindelburg appointed at Fort Wingate, but did not succeed. He received one hundred and fifty dollars for that service. He succeeded in having Col. John N. Miller appointed post trader at Fort Barrett, and was paid one thousand dollars.

Adjourned.

Emma Mine Investigation.

The examination of ex-Senator Stewart was commenced by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. He began by giving a history of his first connection with the affairs of the Emma Mine as counsel for Lyon, explained the contract with Park, and the meaning of the expression in his letter to Lyon about fighting for a worked-out mine. He believed at that time it would require five to eight years to get a trial, and meantime the mine was being worked by other parties, so that when the trial should be reached the proceeds of the mine would be distributed as dividends where they not could be reached by suits. The contract to which the letter referred placed some of the proceeds at Dixon's immediate control.

He corroborated the statement of Senator Morton as to his proposed connection with the matter, and gave as his opinion that Judge McKean was an honest Judge.

Stewart detailed the manner of placing stock on the London market, and said that a gentleman named Coates suggested that Silliman be engaged to examine the mine, and telegraphed to him to do so, arranging at the same time for the compensation of the Professor, this without the suggestion of either Park or himself. Park and B. Grant made a contract for the sale of the mine, the provisions of which have already been published.

Stewart's statements were very lengthy, going into the details of the negotiations in England, and his connection with Lyon. He denied that he told Lyon about General Schenck and Prof. Silliman.

Question by Mr. Hewitt—Mr. Lyon, in his testimony, says that you told him "we gave Gen. Schenck five hundred shares of stock." Did you ever say such a thing to him? Witness—I did not. I deny it most emphatically. I never told him anything of the kind.

Adjourned.

Babcock Explains

Respecting what has been said about the recent correspondence of the Attorney General with District Attorney Dyer, intended to reflect upon General Babcock, he makes and authorizes the publication of the following statement: "I found a copy of the letter lying open upon my desk at the Executive Mansion. I do not know how or by whom it came there. It was without an envelope or direction to anybody. It was not marked "official" or "confidential." There was nothing to show that it was intended for the President, and he informs me that he never saw it. The copy appears to have been made in the Attorney General's office. Finding this copy open, and without direction, upon my desk, I presumed it was put there for my inspection and use, and accordingly I placed it in the hands of my counsel for such action as they might think proper in regard to it."

Consular and Diplomatic.

The House bill 1,239 reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments by Senator Sargent, was the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill. It contains all the provisions for consulates and foreign missions that were included in last year's bill and commanded by the State Department this year. The omissions and reductions of salary proposed by the House are in every instance disagreed to by the Senate Committee. The principal contest will be in regard to a reduction of the salaries of the ministers to England, France and Russia, and the proposed abolition of sundry missions to South America.

Morrison's Tariff Bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means had a session to-day on Morrison's tariff bill. The first section, treating on the revision of the duty on cotton, was considered, and about one-third of it passed upon. The entire section will be finished to-morrow. There seems less disposition to disagree about perfecting a bill than was heretofore anticipated. The duty on unbleached cotton, prepared by Mr. Morrison, at two and a half cents per yard was raised to three by the committee. Mr. Morrison is sanguine that the bill, perfected by the committee, will pass the House.

Fight with Indians.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a dispatch from John P. Clum, United States Indian agent at San Carlos, Arizona Territory, in which he says: Cadie Beanford made a scout into Basin with fifteen Indian police, and on March 6th killed sixteen and captured two renegade Indians.

The Mission to England.

The Foreign Relations Committee reported back the nomination of R. H. Dana, Jr., to be Minister to England, with a recommendation that it be not confirmed. It was placed on the calendar with the adverse report for future consideration.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Alleged Slander of a Meritorious Official—A Defense of Supervisor Meyer, of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Nathan Cole, who was Mayor of this city during part of the time the Supervisor of Internal Revenue, Col. Ferdinand Meyer, was a member of the Board of Public Commissioners, has written a letter to that gentleman, in which he refers to the letter of ex-Governor McClurg to President Grant, mentioned in these dispatches on Sunday last, and replies to some statements therein. He says he had occasion to examine certain parties regarding matters relating to Colonel Meyer, and these parties admitted to him under oath that they had been paid to sign papers which were sent to Governor McClurg affecting Meyer's character, and that they knew nothing as to the truth of the allegations contained in those papers. Mr. Cole further says he was then convinced these documents had been prepared under the direction of enemies of Myer, and by some of the basest characters in the city, to destroy an efficient and capable officer whose energy was injurious to their interest. Mr. Cole also states that if these papers was the class of evidence Governor McClurg based his action upon, he was grossly imposed upon, and a meritorious officer removed without proper cause.

The "Heathen Chinee."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—In view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that State legislation regulating Chinese emigration is unconstitutional, the Board of Supervisors last night unanimously adopted a recommendation that the Mayor appoint a committee of citizens who shall call a mass meeting for an expression of public sentiment and choose a deputation to represent the matter to Congress in the most forcible manner. The last steamer from China brought over one thousand Chinese, and the entire steerage capacity of both lines is engaged for the next six months by importers of coolies. The action of the Board of Supervisors excites favorable comment.

The Revolution in Mexico.

GALVESTON, March 21. — The *News'* Brownsville special says a dispatch received to-day from Rio Grande City states that news was received of a battle in Tabasco, Mexico, in which the Government forces were defeated with the loss of one thousand five hundred men, all their artillery and wagons.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Preliminary Skirmishes to the Battle of To-day.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LANCASTER, PA., March 21, 1876.

The Democratic leaders began to arrive here last night, and this morning the attendance of politicians of extensive reputation was quite notable. Rumors of a combination in the interest of Judge Black for a complimentary vote for the Presidency are rife, but they can be traced to no official source. Sam. Randall, Col. Barr and H. B. Wright are credited with being the conspirators in the interest of Judge Black. The politicians, of a lower grade, who lay claim to the confidences of some of the leaders, say that this scheme will be abortive. The status of Wallace, Myers, McCandless and McClelland upon the question has not transpired.

The Sentiment of the Majority

of the politicians is in favor of an unpledged delegation to the National Convention. The suggestion in favor of a delegation for Hendricks meets with decided opposition, and the outlook is that upon this question, if it be introduced in the convention, there will be a lively fight. Notwithstanding the fact that it is extremely likely that an unpledged delegation will be sent to the National Convention, the general impression is that Hendricks will receive a majority of the votes of the delegates.

The Financial Policy.

Frank Hughes, the author of what has become known as the Erie Currency platform, will not make a determined fight to have his views accepted by the Convention, and there is a growing disposition to discard them. A basis of financial doctrine has been prepared, by a conservative and far seeing leader of the party, and the Convention will probably adopt it. It is as follows: "A sound National currency, redeemable in gold and silver coin as speedily as the revived industry and prosperity of the nation will warrant it without violence to the business of the country. And we earnestly protest against enforced resumption by arbitrary statute as the greatest possible obstacle to specie payments, and as productive of increased embarrassment and bankruptcy. And we also earnestly protest against any other regulation of the volume of currency than by the legitimate demands of trade."

The Educational Question.

The leaders feel that an expression upon the Educational question is demanded by the people, and there is a strong disposition manifest to take a stand squarely in favor of removing the public schools from sectarian control, and from the semblance of sectarian control. Others of the party are in favor of climbing up on the fence on this question, as they fear that any action taken, savoring of a propensity to truckle to the Catholic element of the party, will draw the religious line and send Protestant Democrats over to the Republicans on a run.

Promises of a Lively Row.

There promises to be a lively contest for the Chairmanship of the State Committee, the most prominent candidates at this moment being B. F. Myers of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, and General Wm. E. McCandless. Myers will be supported by Senator Wm. A. Wallace and his adherents, and at this writing his prospects seem brighter than those of the General.

It is asserted that the General will go into the fight with the forty-six votes from Philadelphia solid in his favor, and there are rumors that Randall and his gang are engaged in a plot to exclude all delegates from Philadelphia who are not their tools. The fight between Myers and McCandless is so bitter already that neither will withdraw, and many of the politicians are inclined to select for the honor of the chairmanship some prominent gentleman who has not been identified in this factional fight. Among the prominent compromise candidates mentioned are Capt. McClelland and Mr. John Miller.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1876.

Monday Night's Storm.

Last night's storm was very severe in this vicinity. Numerous disasters to shipping, much damage to property, and considerable loss of life are reported. The storm in New England was very violent. Fifteen inches of snow fell in some portions of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Trains are delayed in all directions. All along the New England coast the storm was most violent, and still continues. The damage to shipping is very great. The Sound steamers were unable to leave their docks at Fall River and Newport. Reports from various points show that many vessels have been wrecked, and it is feared a large number of lives lost. Houses were unroofed, and fences and trees demolished.

An Unprecedented Storm in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—Parties from Grenada, Miss., represent the storm of Sunday night as grand and terrific. During the day it sleeted, and trees and shrubbery were covered with ice. When night came a furious snow storm set in, accompanied by vivid lightning and terrific thunder, making a scene never witnessed in that section before. In northern Mississippi snow fell to a depth of a foot.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GALAXY

FOR APRIL,

NOW READY.

GEN. GEO. A. CUSTER'S

Reminiscences of the Late War

Are continued in this number.

These articles, it is believed, will be second only to "Gen. Sherman's Memoirs" as vivid pictures of Army life and startling adventure.

CONTENTS:

IS NATURE INCONSISTENT? By Prof. Burt G. Wilder, M. D.
WAR MEMOIRS. From West Point to the Battlefield. By General G. A. Custer.
LOVE CONFIRMED BY REASON. A Sonnet. By John G. Saxe

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....W. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

THE Democratic police of Cincinnati were boldly and openly used for election purposes last fall. It is now proposed to pass a bill confining the blue-coated gentry to their legitimate duties.

WE HAVE watched patiently for those severe strictures on PENDLETON, for robbing the Government, through the collection of an unlawful claim, but somehow the editor of the *Post* has not heard of it. How his pure soul will be grieved when he learns what Gentleman GEORGE has done.

GENERAL BUTLER was before the Committee on Expenditures yesterday, and gave information as to parties who, if hunted up, will be likely to give direct evidence, showing that PENDLETON did turn over a part of the railroad claim he collected to other parties. Some interesting developments may yet be made in that direction if the Committee have the courage.

THE Board of Managers of the Reform School have demanded and accepted the resignations of the several officials of the institution. This is in accord with the spirit of the legislative report, and shows a readiness, on the part of the Managers, to have the institution made entirely acceptable to the public. There should now be no further trouble about the appropriation.

THE *Leader* may prefer to down-rightly lie,—but if it is at all governed by a desire to tell the truth, we may say that the editor of this paper accompanied the sergeant-at-arms, under a summons to appear "forthwith," and that he occupied a seat by, and conversed with Chairman CARSON,—all of which does not show a disinclination to be seen. He waited two hours, till the committee adjourned, which was his full duty for that day.

IT APPEARS that the New Yorkers are perfectly confident that the Centennial will greatly improve the business prospects of the country. The *Times* sent a reporter to canvass the sentiments of business men, and their replies were quite uniform, and to the effect that country merchants had determined to avail themselves of the Centennial to lay in supplies, and hence, that their purchases would aggregate a large amount. This renewed activity of trade, begun in the large cities, will, it is argued, be disseminated through the entire country.

GENERAL NEGLEY'S resolutions in the interest of a colored delegate to the National Convention, and of the working people, as offered and passed at the Convention yesterday were in every way commendable. They show that he is alert in the right direction, and in sympathy with the best interests of the people. There were no private interests to be served by these resolutions, but they were palpably in the interest of the Republican party. They redound, in their origin, however, to the credit of General NEGLEY.

THE Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church, in session for a week past, at Canton, Ohio, adjourned yesterday. The appointments will be found in another column. The session has been an unusually important one, partially in view of the fact that the General Conference meets in May. Of the action had in view of the coming General Conference, the most important were the division of the conference, and the change of time of sessions from Spring to Fall. The Laymen voted very decidedly for the modification of the Presiding Elder system.

THE Republican County Convention did its work well yesterday. The delegation selected to go to the State Convention from this county, with one exception, will compare favorably with any delegation sent from here for years. Very few of the delegates chosen will be under the control of those who generally expect our representatives to do their bidding. The endorsement of Gov. HARTRANFT was proper, and will meet with general approval here, but we have a fear that, unless the matter is carefully looked into, his name will be used at the National Convention by some of our corrupt politicians solely for them to "trade" upon and secure promises of future reward.

WE have many solid and even stupid comments on the New Hampshire election. The *North American*, of Philadelphia, however, has some things to say that are not stupid, and that are *apropos* of the present situation. It gives, as among the reasons for the Republican triumph, that "it has never gone before the people begging them to let bygones be bygones. It denies no portion of its record. It regrets some measures and condemns some administrative errors, but it does not ask the people to ignore anything. It goes before the people acknowledging that it is composed of fallible men, who have fallen into errors as all fallible men do; but it says, 'There is the record; take it with all its sins of omission and commission, and with its great and grand achievements, and call it part and parcel of history. Perhaps we might have done better; but no party ever did so well.' And the people have responded as frankly."

WE shall continue to be interested to know whether the Finance Committee is more anxious to keep old sores closed, than to develop the real facts relative to the Nation Trust Company use of the bonds that came into their hands. We have heard of a poor washerwoman who agreed to pay $500 of the debts of that institution, she earning her money by the the severe toil of washing. Others who were just able, in their advanced years, to live comfortably, had every dollar of property belonging to them swept away. Others have sought to save the homes where most of their married life has speen spent, by mortgaging them, and then struggling to earn afresh the money to pay for the mortgages. Thus debt, sorrow, and even crushing misfortune have been visited on innocent parties. Yet who believes, for a moment, that $400,000 of the proceeds of water bonds were gotten away with, by one, two, or three parties? Who thinks that GRIER spent most of the money? *Is it entirely sure that all the water bonds made way with went through the Nation Trust Company?* At all events, there is no good reason why GRIER should not be promised immunity, if he will return and tell what he knows. As it is, great injustice is being wrought, while if he gave full evidence, the guilty parties, if there be such, would be made to bear their share of the expense. It can never be improper to open old sores to do right,—and the Finance Committee cannot afford to suppress the GRIER resolution.

THE estimated decline in wages for labor has been quite considerable, and the contrast is represented in the following estimates: Before the panic carpenters received $3.50 per day, and now they have but $2.50; bricklayers received $4 50, and now get $3; stonecutters $4.50, and now but $3.50; painters $4.50, and now $1.50. In 1873, coopers were paid $20 per week; now they receive but $10, while cabinet-makers then received $18, and now can command only $10. Cigar-makers, who then were paid $20 per week, are now paid $12; and the wages of box-makers stood at the former figure in 1873, and have since fallen to $12 and less. Uneducated and unskilled labor in 1873 easily commanded $2.00 per day, while at the present any number of laborers may be hired at one dollar, or even a less sum. But it does not follow from this that the condition of the employed classes is really worse than it was before. There has been generally speaking, a decline in the price of the necessaries of life, correspondingly with the decline in wages. Corn, wheat and other similar articles are not seriously affected, because their price does not depend so much on local circumstance as on the foreign demand. But house rent, fuel, clothing and an hundred other objects of expenditure are far below the figures of 1873, and in effect the fall of provisions and necessaries has kept pace with the decline of wages. The laborer discovers that he receives but two-thirds of what was his daily pay in 1873, and is alarmed at the prospect, forgetting that for the same money he can purchase one-third more food and clothes now than he could then. The only virtue of money is found in its purchasing power. If this be great, little money is necessary; if it be small, more is required. Laborers now receive less wages than in 1873, but it is yet to be proved that their wages purchase less of the comforts of life; on the contrary the evidence is at hand to show that their condition relatively speaking is unchanged, except in cases where they do not have employment at any price.

THE special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* telegraphs from Washington that certain changes in the reports of the public debt have been made, and that the fact will be reported to the Senate by the committee investigating the same. The changes referred to date back to the year 1836. At that time the public debt was at its minimum, and in fact the United States at the close of that year was almost out of debt. Year after year the Register of the Treasury made annual statements of the public debt, and these have been sent to Congress unchanged, each report agreeing as to the debt of former years with the report that had preceded until 1870 when many changes were made in these oft published tables. Thus, for instance, a statement of the public debt for 1863 having once been made up and reported to Congress, all subsequent reports for the same year ought to agree with it. The Finance reports from 1863 to 1870 did thus agree substantially, but between the publication of the reports for 1870 and 1871 an increase was made in this item of 1863, by which it appears to have been augmented nearly $21,000,000. In other words, after having stated the public debt on June 30, 1863, in eight annual reports, as nearly $1,099,000,000, in 1871 it was reported to been for that year nearly $1,120,000,000, and has been reported at the latter figure in every subsequent statement. The only conclusion that can be arrived at from these facts is that the Register of the Treasury changed the figures of the report of 1871, and Senator DAVIS's object is to learn on what authority this change was made and what its purpose was. Where such a sweeping change was made at one time, there was, undoubtedly a clear reason for it, and if the committee makes inquiries of the proper officer, we do not doubt that it will be informed what it is. Certainly it cannot be supposed for a single moment, that any one took $21,000,000,—and hence it was a clerical change, either to rectify the books, or to make them conform with the actual condition of public accounts. We do not, of course, pretend to account for the change, but we do most unhesitatingly believe that the Register of the Treasury can account for it in a proper and satisfactory manner.

FINANCIAL WISDOM.

The failure of the National Bank of the State of New York has been made the subject of a very exhaustive review, in the shape of an editorial in the New York *Herald*, which contains so much solid truth and practical wisdom on the financial question that the *Globe-Democrat* says: "We are strongly tempted to transfer the whole article to our columns. As the article occupies a column and a half in the *Herald*, however, we conquer the temptation, being encouraged in so doing by the certainty that the closing sentence will suffice as a summary and abridgment of financial science. It runs: 'If we had any means of discriminating between the good and bad debts of the banks, we could form a more intelligent estimate of the financial condition of the country.'

The man who wrote that sentence is wanted in Congress. He has put his finger at once on the vital point, he has uttered the vital truth, and if we will only study his utterances with the closeness which its importance deserves,—if we will take it into our minds, turn it over carefully, and examine it in every light, we will find in it the germ and potency of a financial protoplasm, the origin of all that is worth knowing and saving on the subject. If we had any means of discriminating between the good and the bad debts, not only of the banks, but of everybody else, we could not only form an intelligent estimate of the financial condition of the country, but we would be so prosperous that everybody would be busy in making money, instead of making estimates; and that is what we want.

We want some means not only of discriminating between good debts and bad debts, but of discriminating between good investments and bad investments. If we had ac complished that, if the National Bank of the State of New York had had any such easy information, it is very certain that it would not have loaned $450,000 on the patent of the New York Attrition Company, and it might even have refused that little overdraft of the Vice President. Indeed the Vice President would not have been under the necessity of making the overdraft, as he would not have made the bad investments which led to it. Just think how far this thing extends. If we had had any means of discriminating between good and bad debts, we would not have bought $30,000,000 of Jay Cooke's Northern Pacific bonds, and the country would be that much richer. Henry Clews would not have undertaken to build railroads all through the South; Duncan, Sherman & Company would have paid dollar for dollar, and Winslow would not have been driven to forging notes in order to cover his losses.

In the past three years the people of the United States have lost $600,000,000 by bankruptcies, owing merely to the absence of that means of information to which the *Herald* calls our attention; they have been obliged to jump the interest on nearly $800,000,000 of railroad bonds, and nearly every city in the United States is wrestling with a big bonded debt incurred by its inability to discriminate between good and bad debts. A great many deserving men have had their houses sold under mortgage, and a great many banks are wondering how they happen to remain open after the Bank of the State of New York is closed, and it is all owing, every bit of it, to our neglect of that financial philosophy so pointedly inculcated by the New York *Herald*. As we have said before, that editor ought to be in Congress, and when he gets there we hope he will enlighten us as to the remedy at which he hints, and point out the means by which we shall reach the happy consummation of being able to discriminate between good and bad debts, for it is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

THE ALFONSO TRIUMPH.

It rarely happens that a young King is more fortunate in his surroundings than ALFONSO of Spain. He was elevated to the throne when the nation was weary of experiments, and disposed to patiently support a member of the royal family. After the revolution, and the triumph of PRIM and his confederates, AMADEUS was elevated to the throne only to vacate it after a time. The real reasons which governed the young King, in abandoning the throne were never known. He did not lack in decision of character, and yet he withdrew, at a critical moment. Was he in fear for his personal safety; did he dread the CARLIST rebellion; or had he lost confidence in the devotion and honesty of his advisers? His reasons are not known. Yet he suddenly resigned, and proceeded to his native Italy again. Then followed a succession of Presidents, CASTELLAR among the number, representing every phase of public sentiment, but none were able to retain power very long. At last, ALFONSO was suddenly called to the throne, though but a youth, and immediately proceeded to Spain, where he assumed the regal state. From the date of his accession all has worked well. Money was raised, troops gathered, and the war vigorously prosecuted, till the Carlist forces were driven over the frontier, and the rebellion ended. The young King shared in the closing scenes of the campaign, and returns with the honors of success upon him. Followed by 25,000 troops he has made a formal and triumphant entry into the city of Madrid, and a three days festival is now in progress. He has been fortunate, this young King.

Of course he contributed little or nothing, in the way of military skill, or of diplomatic ability, to the solution of the problems that were troubling Spain at the time of his accession. His youth, inexperience, immature judgment, and all else, made him merely a tool in the hands of his Ministers. Yet there is a sense in which his accession gave important aid—that of furnishing a head to the Government, acceptable to the people. We have no adequate idea, in this country, of the importance that is attached to royalty, and to particular families, as the legitimate rulers, in Spain. Despite the fact that ISABELLA was driven from the throne and country, for her crimes and immoralities, there does not seem to have been a doubt, at any time, as to the propriety of elevating her son to the throne, in her stead, so soon as he should reach the legal age. Hence his accession met the popular wish, as to a proper head to the Government, and this done, local dissensions were cured, and the nation was ready to turn its entire energy to the work of restoring the integrity of the kingdom.

That this was a very important result is shown by the unanimity and success with which they have since prosecuted the war. There was from the first, under ALFONSO's administration, a positive purpose to crush out the rebellion. The Carlists won no substantial successes, but were pressed steadily back, until they were driven across the Pyrennees into France. There is, therefore, an apparent reason why the young King should receive the honors of the occasion. He carried in his person at least the moral power that was essential to the success of the Government, and this was a great deal. No other person could supply this; and yet it was necessary to satisfy the people and harmonize their efforts to overcome the rebellion. Hence it was not an unimportant service that was rendered by ALFONSO in becoming King. These facts, and considerable portion of effusive loyalty, entered into the reception accorded him on his return from closing up the war. There can be no doubt that the circumstances mentioned will have much to do with his future popularity. A King who can really show that he has rendered important service to his country, has a strong hold on the affections of his people; and where, as in ALFONSO's case, these services are made specially conspicuous, and there is a disposition to applaud him, he gains a true and lasting hold on the affections of his people.

We incline to think that the war from which the King has honorably returned, will, in its ultimate results, prove beneficial to the country. The Spaniards will be driven to active exertions to meet their financial obligations, while the experiences had will suggest improvements in government, that will prove highly beneficial to the nation. Modern ideas have been introduced into Spain, and the people are already roused to a higher understanding of their duties to, and there claims upon, the Government. Republicanism, proper, was a failure in Spain; but its development in the Government, for awhile, served to educate the people in its advantages. Hence a successful monarchy must allow the people a larger measure of liberty than has been customary heretofore. The essential need of the Government is an able, progressive Ministry, and Spain has enough able, and even brilliant men to afford this. The King has around him, even now, a moderately able ministry, but one that is bigotedly given to Romanism. This aside, and the Ministry is capable of directing wisely the affairs of the nation,—although it could be improved by material immediately at command. Spain never was possessed of so many able statesmen, in any past period of her history, as she has to-day.

THE NEW GOLD MINES NEAR COLORADO SPRINGS.

The work of prospecting and of locating claims in the newly discovered gold field in the eastern part of the Rocky Mountains, immediately back of Colorado Springs, and which extends for miles both north and south of Pike's Peak, is going on steadily and rapidly, and with a measure of success which only the most sanguine anticipated.

Edward Copley, of Colorado Springs, who is the manager of the Colorado Springs Mining Agency, writes on the 9th of March:

"Every day adds to the number of mineral bearing lodes and mining claims, and to the prospect of their being rich and valuable. The area in which they are found now extends from the southern boundary of the county—twenty miles south—to near the Divide—about twenty miles north—and west to above the timber line on Pike's Peak. Almost every day new varieties of ores are being brought in, and nearly all of them are peculiar to this region. The ores are mainly gold. At the surface they carry nearly an equal value of silver; but as depth is gained the gold increases and the silver diminishes. Some, however, show but a trace of silver.

"The latest discovery is that of galena, in large veins, running north and south across the heads of Cheyenne and Rock creeks. [This is in a cluster of mountains a short distance south of Pike's Peak.] One of these lodes was traced a distance of five miles yesterday, and to-day some fine samples of the ore were left in our office. Judging from the appearance of this galena, which is of a lead color and in large cubes, I do not think it will carry above 20 oz. of silver to the ton; but the quartz in which it is found has the appearance of being rich in gold. This is not an entirely new combination, being thus found together on the Animas; but it is rare.

"Much work is now being done on the discoveries made; but all are of so recent a date, and done mainly for the purpose of securing the claims—the law requiring a certain amount of work within sixty days—that but little over the depth of ten feet has been reached on any lode. Where assays have been had from this depth, the increased richness has in almost every case been satisfactory, and some of the free gold ores have been found worth saving before reaching that depth. The product of the surface assays of all the varieties of ore found has been very uniform, and are found to be about fifteen dollars to the ton. In but one instance was it found to be above twenty dollars. This was forty-three dollars and twenty cents in gold from Camp Creek, near Glen Eyrie. At the depth of eight or ten feet several hundred dollars to the ton have been obtained from choice specimens.

"For a time—up to the last week or two—there were many persons here who had no faith in the discovery of paying ores; but now I do not know of a remaining doubter, and there is hardly a man in town who has not an interest in some claims. Even the women are sometimes seen in the mountains in search of lodes.

"There are some men who are unable to search for themselves. These, in order to obtain a 'mine,' or an interest in one, have only to share the expense of the required labor, survey and recording to get one. If they wish to get more than they can get it by paying all the expense. By doing so a man may secure as many half interests as he wants. I am often asked to share with others in this way; but lest the lode should not prove satisfactory, I am very careful as to whom I take in and what I recommend. I could go out any day and locate a half dozen claims and be back before night, and have done so; but not so with all. Some obtain one or more sample of ore and then endeavor to find lodes by comparison. Should they come across a piece of 'float' corresponding with their samples they stake it; but when they go back to dig, with the exception of the piece they first found, they have nothing but granite. Others, again, locate veins of gueiss, or, if at the foot of the mountain, limestone, and even sandstone. Prospectors from other parts of the territory, for the first few days, are little better than green hands at the work, for the reason that they find nothing with which they are familiar, or nothing that they are looking for. This is why these lodes were not discovered sooner.

"The first lode discovered on Cheyenne Mountain was found in a search for coal. The man had worked some days in what he believed to be indications of coal, and told me he had the Canyon City vein, and that it dipped under Cheyenne mountain. I tried to show him the impossibility of its being so, but could not change his opinion. I must go down to see. This I declined to do. He then said he would bring some of the stuff up, which he did. Being struck with its resemblance to some ores I had seen in Idaho, I told him he was more likely to have a gold mine than a coal mine, and advised him to get an assay. I could not for weeks induce him to do this. At last he asked me if I was serious about that stuff carrying gold and silver; and when I told him that I was, he had it assayed, and got about $15 to the ton in gold and silver. I then had to keep it secret until he should be able to work it, which was several months. In one week after he went to work he sold a half interest for seventeen hundred dollars to parties as green as he; for they could have gone 750 feet on either side and taken up claims for themselves. This was the beginning of the lode excitement."

A LITTLE MISUNDERSTANDING.

The Facts About the Horse Race—How the Rev. Dr. Potts was Enlightened.

There was some horse-racing over at the Blank course one day last fall, and Butterwick attended to witness it. On his way home in the Reading cars in the afternoon, he encountered Rev. Dr. Potts, a clergyman who knew no more about horse-racing than a Hindoo knows about seven-up. Butterwick, however, took for granted, in his usual way, that the doctor was familiar with the subject, and, taking a seat beside him, he remarked:

"I was out at the Blank Course to-day to see Longfellow."

"Indeed? Was he there? Where did you say he was?"

"Why, over yer at the course. I saw him and General Harney, and a lot more of 'em. He run agin General Harney, and it created a big excitement, too; but he beat the general badly, and the way the crowd cheered him was wonderful. They say that a good deal of money changed hands. The fact is I had a small bet upon the General myself."

"You don't mean to say that Longfellow actually *beat* General Harney?"

"Yes, I do! Beat him the worst kind. You'd hardly've thought it now, would you? I was never more surprised in my life. What's queer about it is that he seemed just as fresh afterwards as before he commenced. Didn't faze him a bit. Why, instead of wanting to rest he was jumping about just as lively, and when the crowd began to push around him he kicked a boy in the stomach and doubled him up—nearly killed him. Oh! he's wicked! I wouldn't trust him as far as I could see him."

"This is simply astonishing," said the doctor. "I wouldn't have believed it possible. Are you *sure* it was Longfellow, Mr. Butterwick?"

"Why, certainly, of course; I've seen him often before. And, after breathing awhile, he and Maggie Mitchell came out, and as soon as they stepped off he put on an extra spurt or two and led her by a neck all around the place, and she came in puffing, and blowing, and nearly exhausted. I never took much stock in her, anyhow."

"Led her by the neck! Why this is the most scandalous conduct I ever heard of. Mr. Butterwick, you must certainly be joking."

"I pledge you my word it's the solemn truth. I saw it myself. And after that Judge Fullerton and General Harney they took a turn together, and that was the prettiest contest of the day. First, the judge'd beat the general, and then the general'd put in the big licks and give it to the judge, and the two'd be about even for awhile, and all of a sudden the general would give a kinder jerk or two, and leave the judge just nowhere, and by the time the general passed the third quarter the judge keeled over against the fence and gave in. They say he broke his leg, but I don't know if that's so or not. Anyway, he was used up. If he'd passed that quarter he might have been all right."

"What was the matter with the quarter? Wasn't it good?"

"Oh, yes. But you see the Judge must have lost his wind or something; and I reckon when he tumbled it was something like a faint, you know."

"Served him right for engaging in such a brutal contest."

"Well, I dunno. Depends on how you look at such things. And when that was over Longfellow entered with Mattie Evelyn. He kept shooting past her all the time, and this worried her so that she ran a little to one side and somehow, I dunno how it happened, but his leg kinder tripped her, and she rolled over on the ground, hurt pretty bad I think, while Longfellow had his leg cut pretty near to the bone."

"Did any of the shots strike her?"

"I don't understand you."

"You said he kept shooting close to her, and I thought maybe some of the bullets might have struck her."

"Why I meant that he *ran* past her, of course. How in the thunder could he shoot bullets at her?"

"I thought may be he had a gun. But I don't understand any of it. It is the most astounding thing I ever heard of at any rate."

"Now, my dear sir, I want to ask you how Longfellow *could* manage a gun?"

"Why, as any other man does, of course."

"Man! man! Why, merciful Moses! you didn't think I was talking about human beings all this time, did you? Why, Longfellow is a horse! They were racing, running races over at the course this afternoon, and I was trying to tell you about it."

"You don't say," remarked the doctor, with a sigh of relief. "Well, I declare, I thought you were speaking of the poet, and I hardly knew whether to believe you or not; it seemed so strange that he should behave in that manner."

Then Mr. Butterwick went into the smoking-car to tell the jok to his friends, and the doctor sat reflecting upon the outrageous impudence of the men who name their horses after respectable people.

"ROUNDING CAPE HORN."

The Snow Blockade in the Sierras.

A correspondent thus tells how his train rounded Cape Horn in the Sierras: "Then, only eight hours and fifteen minutes out from San Francisco, in a green covered and beautiful farming country, the train was checked, and the astonishing information that the previous day's train was snowbound at Clipper Gap, twenty miles away, was imparted to the passengers. At 1:40 A. M. the train started, and, after a ride of fourteen miles, the passengers saw by the light of the moon the first snow. The air became crisper and fiercer as the train advanced into the Sierras, and at Colfax a heavy snow storm was encountered. That fearfully dizzy height and narrow roadway, known as Cape Horn, near the summit of one of the highest of the mountains, was yet to be reached, and the passengers felt the great train swaying from the velocity of the winds, and peered through the car windows as though anxious to know the exact depth they must fall in the event of the train being blown from the track. "Cape Horn," shouted a brakeman, and the affrighted passengers rubbed their noses against the window panes and stared for dear life. The lights from the locomotives and cars threw a weird, uncertain brightness over the awful depths at the train's side, and the snow-burdened trees stood like so many artistic monuments in a cemetery of the dead. The storm was raging at it height, and sleep was out of the question. The winds smothered the snorting of the locomotives, and the rattling of the cars windows drowned the voices of the passengers, who wished the train contained none but Central Pacific Railroad directors. The "Horn" was passed and the passengers breathed freer; yet the storm was not stayed, and at 4 A. M. the train was stopped by an avalanche of snow at Alta, 208 miles from San Francisco. The day dawned upon a train half buried in the snow. The mountain peaks at the left seemed to reach to the skies, and on the right the great canon seemed bottomless. The picture was dazzling in brightness and whiteness, and it was one of the grandest scenes in the Sierras. A station restaurant by the side of the tract was made accessible when a dozen men and shovels were brought into requisition, and in this apology for a human habitation the passengers hovered, and demanded whisky and information."

"SOLD."

Ring for the beautiful knell,
A knell for the young and fair,
Swing and ring in your belfry high,
Clamor, O bells, to the sunny sky,
But your voices are knells
And the pæn that swells
Is only a mocking lie!
Ye should sing of joys, but in tones most clear
Ye are shouting far to the listening ear—
Sold! Sold! Sold!
Sold for a million ill-gotten gold!

A thousand eyes are agape to see
That glittering cortege pass;
But the sweet bride walketh wearily,
And her eyes they are dim, alas!
Hand, not heart is the gift she brings;
Duty, not love is the strain she sings,
And her visions are fraught
With cankering thought
And direful imaginings;
Her heart should be light, but its beat is slow,
Sobbing and throbbing sad 'and low—
Sold! Sold! Sold!
Sold for a million of glittering gold!

Orange flowers in her shining hair,
Half concealed by gossamer lace;
O, she is lovely beyond compare,
Fresh and sweet is her girlish face;
Starry jewels on hand and breast,
Gems of the Orient, gold of the West,
In glimmering play,
Seem laughingly to say—
"We are the price of unrest!"
But the song is sung and the rite is read,
The pagent over, the vows are said—
Sold! Sold! Sold!
Sold for a million of perishing gold!

WALL STREET KINGS.

Their Rise and Fall—The Strange Mutations of Fortune.

There is food for reflection in the fact that almost every man who has risen to eminence as a speculator in Wall street during the past twenty years has fallen much more rapidly than he rose. Vanderbilt is the only exception that I can think of just now, but Vanderbilt never was a speculator in the strict Wall street sense. His policy all along was to buy only those stocks which he knew to be valuable, and never to buy on a margin. When he bought stocks he paid for them in full, and then locked them up in his safe. But the general rule is to sell short or go long on a margin, and many a man has it brought to grief. Among the monarchs of the market who preceded Drew or were his contemporaries, one of the first was Henry Keep, who made a large fortune in a short time, lost the greater part of it in less, and then withdrew from Wall street, to die in comparative obscurity a few years later. Woodward, a Brooklyn Sunday school superintendent, next figured conspicuously, and got jammed to a jelly, so to speak, in the great Rock Island corner several years ago. That was the last of him. Jim Fisk's career is too well known to need any particular mention here. He was supposed to be worth millions, but when death snatched him through the pistol of Stokes they quickly melted away to thousands. Stockwell, the head of the Pacific Mail clique, who almost ruled the street a few years ago, lost nearly all he had made and has disappeared altogether. Gregory, another, went down as suddenly, and is now almost forgotten. A broker named Dimmock made a sensation for a short time as leader of the Atlantic Mail speculation, but he too got swamped, and every dollar he had made was swept away. Jay Gould is the successor of these and several others. Luck has stood by him thus far, but it will be strange if he is not brought down in the long run. Fate seems to have ordained that every man who takes the leadership in Wall street shall ultimately come to grief.

MRS. SCHURZ.

The Life of a Noble Woman.

Mrs. Schurz, like the wife of Andrew Johnson, who so recently passed away, was a woman whose name cannot die while that of her husband lives. She did not crown his life with her love after it had been crowned with public honors, but she took his name to be her own and his fate to be hers when he was young, poor and in exile. She expected the life that he was to lead as the happiest that could be hers and she did not wait for happiness to come to them, she made it for him from that hour. Now she is gone from his life, and while sympathy goes out to him as certain manly satisfaction must come back to him in the feeling that womanhood's blessing was found in the successes of his manhood. Together they have walked the way of life, she animating and encouraging, he doing and achieving. Motherhood exalted her wifely estate, as it does all happily married women, and in the fulfilment of its office she gave up all that she had to give—her life. She did not live to see her only boy grown up to manhood, but her mighty sacrifice for his sake he will not forget; and her influence will be none the less great that she is to him but a memory. Sublime abnegation, such as is the mothers who die that others may live, is not a negative power. It is living, eternal principle—one that will live in the hearts of children of such throughout all time.

Do It Now.

Don't live a single hour of your life without doing exactly what is to be done in it, and going straight through it from beginning to end. Work, play, study, whatever it is—take hold at once, and finish it up squarely and cleanly; and then to the next thing, without letting any moments drop out between. It is wonderful to see how many hours these prompt people contrive to make of a day; it is as if they picked up the moments that the dawdlers lost. And if ever you find yourself where you have so many things pressing upon you that you hardly know how to begin, let me tell you a secret; take hold of the very first one that comes to hand, and you will find the rest all fall into file and follow after like a company of well drilled soldiers, and though work may be hard to meet when it charges in a squad, it is easily vanquished if you can bring it into line. You may have often seen the anecdote of the man who was asked how he accomplished so much in his life. "My father taught me," was the reply, "when I had anything to do, to go and do it." There is the secret—the magic word now.

—Uriah Finn, of New York, is the man who has made a precise calculation, and ascertained that the final "smash-up" of all things will come some time during the present year. His figures cannot be questioned, and it is said that they cannot lie; and yet yet there have been, if we recollect aright, instances which figures have failed to correctly interpret Daniel's version. Still Uriah may be right for all that.

Mark Twain's References.

It is said that when Mark Twain's father-in-law, before he was his father, said to Mark that he knew his literary reputation, but would like, just for form's sake, some reference as to his personal character, Mark replied:" That's very natural and paternal. It's just what I should do were I in your position. I guess I can give you some names that will satisfy you. Now, there's Mr. Goodman, of the *Territorial Enterprise*. And there's Mr. Frederick McCrellish, of the *Alta Californian*. You write to them. I guess they will lie for me. I've done the same for them whenever a requisition has been made upon me."

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 1853. 1876.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21st,

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW SPECIALTIES,

AND

SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS OPENED TO-DAY, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

Having secured some SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS, we shall offer this week EXTRA INDUCEMENTS in all kinds and classes of Goods in every department of the house, prices lower than we ever before had the pleasure of offering, and our stock now being VERY COMPLETE and EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE, an examination will amply repay.

On our Black Alpaca counter we have placed some special bargains, and not confining our customers to one particular brand, they have a large line from which to select and their own choice and pleasure as to weight and finish.

At 28c, An extra bargain in
BLACK ALPACAS

At 37½c, Special good value in BLACK ALPACAS.
At 45c and 50c, Superior quality in BLACK ALPACAS.
These goods being our own importation, they will be found unusually good value, also a full line of lower and finer qualities at equally low prices.

At 75c and 87½c, Good quality
BLACK DRESS SILKS,

At $1 00 per yard, an extra bargain in GROS GRAIN BLACK DRESS SILKS.
At $1.50 per yard, REAL HAND SPUN BLACK SILKS, made expressly for ourselves—a special good bargain, usually sold at $1.75.
At $1.15 per yard, another new line of COLORED DRESS SILKS, latest line of shades, usually sold at $1.25.
All our Silks are imported directly from Lyons, France, and in every quality to $3.50 to $4.00 per yard, will be found

EXTRA GOOD VALUE.
Large variety all grades and materials in
Colored Spring Dress Goods
At very low prices.

It has ever been our desire and endeavor to offer our patrons the BEST POSSIBLE VALUE to be found ANYWHERE, but we are pleased to state we have this week far surpassed any of our previous efforts, as per a few of the SPECIALTIES given in our

Domestic Goods Department.

AT 4½ CENTS PER YARD, A LARGE LINE OF
FULL STANDARD PRINTS,
All perfect and Dark.
AT 5 CENTS PER YARD, FINE VARIETY OF
Good Styles STANDARD CALICOS, Perfectly Fast Colors.

SPECIAL NOTICE!
WILL OPEN TO-DAY OVER
100 CASES SPRAGUE'S PRINTS,
Choice styles, the cream of their printing and stock, which we offer at
6 1-4 CENTS per Yard, or
5 3-4 CENTS per Yard by the Piece.

At 8½ cents, an extra bargain in 4-4 Heavy Sheeting Muslins.
At 5 cents per yard, 8-4 Bleached Table Damask. All Linen, a superior bargain.
At $1.00 per yard, very fine Bleached Table Damask, slightly imperfect, worth $1.50.

SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Scotch, American, French and German Towels,
Being much under usual and real value.

NOTE.—Our Table Damasks being bought directly in Belfast, Ireland, and all other Foreign Linen Goods directly from manufacturers and importers directly by ourselves, that we can offer extra good values will be undoubted.
At 75 cents and upward, a large line and special good value in full size Bed Quilts.
At 25 cents per yard, Blue Kentucky Jeans, worth 50 cents, and extra good value in Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., for Men and Boys' Wear.

New novelties constantly arriving and New Goods placed on our counters every day at lowest prices.

At 25c and 50c,
LADIES' KID GLOVES
Slightly soiled, a fine variety of colors and blacks.

At 6¼c, 8½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18¾c and 25c, special good bargains in Ladies' and Gents'
All-Linen White Handkerchiefs,
Direct from Belfast, and much under real value.

Latest advices from Switzerland announce a reduction of 25 per cent. on Embroideries, and our immense variety in all widths will now be found to correspond with the reduction.

At 33c, Extra good
WHITE & COLORED CORSETS.
At 62½c, opened to-day, a superior quality White and Colored Woven Corsets.

A very large and complete assortment of
Gents' Furnishing Goods
Of every description, at lowest prices.
Hosiery, Gloves, Collars,
Neckwear, &c., &c.

As fast as NEW ATTRACTIONS appear in Eastern cities they are placed on our counters at lowest prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our trade being very active and sales rapid, and as our advertisements are changed regularly every Tuesday and Friday, persons living at a distance would serve their own interests by ordering as soon as convenient after reading advertisement. Samples sent when requested, and Goods expressed on receipt of money, or sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States or Territories. When ordering give your name, P. O. address, Express Office or county and State, plain and distinct as possible.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

Invite the attention of Housekeepers to the following lines of goods:
WHITE TABLE DAMASKS, from 75c per yard up to finest qualities. Plain White Damask Table Cloths.
FRINGED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, in plain White, also with Colored Borders. Napkins to match.
TURKEY RED TABLE COVERING in New Patterns.
FRINGED TURKEY RED TABLE COVERS, 2 to 4 yards length. Napkins to match.
FRINGED LUNCH CLOTHS in Drab, Tan and Green, with contrasting Borders. Napkins to match.
DAMASK NAPKINS, good value, at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 per dozen and up.
DINNER NAPKINS, full ¾ yard, in new patterns.
FRINGED NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
BARGAINS IN HUCK TOWELS.
One lot at $3 per doz., worth $3.50 per doz.
One lot at $3.60 per doz., worth $4.50 per doz.
One lot at $4 75 per doz., worth $5.50 per doz.
Bargains in Fine Towels, slightly soiled.
Unbleached Turkish Bath Towels.
Fancy Barnsley and Plain Crash Towellings.
Barred and Plain Linen Glass Cloths.
Turkish Wash Cloths.
Marseilles Bed Spreads.
Antique, Applique and Nottingham Lace Tidies and Toilet Mats, Square, Oblong, Round and Oval, in all sizes.
Pique Toilet Sets.
Linen and Muslin Pillow and Sheet Shams.
Applique Lace Bed spreads and Pillow Shams.

In large variety coming in every day.
DRESS GOODS, all new and fresh and of the latest styles and colors. Prices always the lowest.
BLACK CASHMERES—As our different numbers of these goods are now so well known it is only necessary to say that we still have on hand, notwithstanding our large daily sales, full lines of each quality, viz.: at 50c, 62½c, 75c, 85c, 90c and $1.00.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS—We invite special attention to our stock and assortment of Table Linens in White and Turkey Red, Sheeting, Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, Napkins, Towels, Crashes, &c. Knowing that in variety, quality and price, we cannot be surpassed.
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR—Cassimeres and Worsted Goods for Suits, Doeskins, Cloths Kentucky Jeans at all prices. Our assortment of these goods is at all times full.
WHITE QUILTS—Over 500 White Quilts at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50, warranted best value in this market at the several prices.
TOWELS—Extra good value at 12½c cents. Best and large Damasks at 25 cents.
NEW AND DESIRABLE CASHMERE LACE, NET AND TIES, very handsome shades of Cream and Ecru Ties, at 25c or $1.
SHIRT FRONTS at 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 31c, 35c, 37c, 45c and 50c. Special price by dozen.
Our Specialty—UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS—made of Wamsutta Muslin, best quality of Linen, completely finished, including buttons and button holes, at about one-half the prices of regular Laundried shirts.

Good Value in Everything
STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE.
A. W. ERWIN.
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
SPRING GOODS
In large variety coming in every day.
DR

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1876.

There was a better demand at our banks yesterday than during the day previous, but not enough to affect rates, or impair the loanable supply of currency. Our people are either supplied with necessary funds, or have reduced the volume of business to the amount of their working capital. There are, indeed, no features in the market that are at all singular or peculiar. In New York the stock market has been depressed for several days, with a downward tendency to prices. So in business generally, it has been depressed until the amount of currency heretofore requisite is not now demanded. Still a hopeful, courageous spirit prevails, and the belief that with the opening of spring a general recuperation of business will follow. There is no change in rates in discount, and in fact banks generally charge according to circumstances.

The advocates of the unconditional repeal of the Specie Resumption act had a fair opportunity to test their strength in the House on Monday. Immediately upon the expiration of the morning hour, in accordance with a previous understanding, Speaker Kerr recognized Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, who introduced a resolution declaring that so much of the Specie Resumption act as authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel United States notes, and to sell United States bonds to accomplish this purpose, ought to be repealed. The previous question was moved, and upon a call of the yeas and nays the vote stood—yeas, 109; nays, 108. This vote was somewhat of a surprise to the friends of the movement. Since the organization of Congress it has been claimed that if a fair opportunity were given to test the sense of the House upon repealing the Specie Resumption act, two-thirds of the members would record themselves in favor of repeal. The vote shows they cannot count upon a majority. Of the seventy-five members absent and not voting, at least forty are opposed to repeal, which would make the vote against unconditional repeal, on a full vote of the House, 148 to 144 in favor of the repeal. Only 13 votes were given for the resolution from the Eastern and Middle States, 10 of which were from Pennsylvania, 2 from Maryland, and one from Connecticut. Indiana gave 11 of her 13 votes for the resolution; Illinois gave 11 for and 7 against; Ohio, 12 for and 4 against; Missouri, 9 for and 1 against; Virginia, 8 for and one against; Georgia, 5 for, none against, and 4 absent; Kentucky, 8 for, none against, and 2 absent; Michigan and California were unanimously against it. After the vote was announced, Mr. Payne, of Ohio, tried to obtain the floor to introduce the bill agreed to in the Democratic caucus, upon which he would have moved the previous question, but he could not get it up.

That the silver problem puzzles many men of sound opinions on the money question is not strange. For centuries the relative value of silver and gold has constantly varied, but never before has it changed so greatly within so short a time. Four years ago in February, silver was worth 61½ pence per ounce in London; in February, 1876, it was worth only 54½, and during the current month it has fallen as low as 52⅜ pence per ounce. The decline, 8½ pence, is 13 9-10 per cent. Though the decline has been quite steady since February, 1872, the price only sank to 59⅞ in December of that year, and to 58 1-16 in December, 1873, and to 57 3-4 in December, 1874, so that during three years the decline was only 3⅞ pence, but during the fifteen months since December, 1874, it has been 5½ pence. This extraordinary decline in the value of silver has impressed economists and statisticians the more strongly because it was not at all unaccountable. Germany, Holland, Sweden, Norway, and Japan are demonetizing silver; the demand from Asia, hitherto practically insatiable, has been checked by the condition of British trade with India; and meanwhile the most productive mines the world has ever known have begun to pour fourth the treasures of bonanzas which seem inexhaustible. It is not strange if, under such circumstances, students who had supposed that their theories respecting the uniting of the precious metals as the measure of values were founded on a rock, and could never be shaken, begin to doubt whether it may not be necessary to except silver, and henceforth to recognize gold alone as the most steady measure attainable. Perhaps they do not perceive that the same reasonings would have driven them to reject gold as a measure of values, if, after the discovery of the mines of California, several commercial nations had united in an effort to demonetize gold.

It is clear from the financial statement of the French government that it is determined to pursue the honest, prudent policy which has tended so much to revive the national credit. Estimating the revenue for 1877 at $583,400,000, and the expenditure at $1,000,000 less, it proposes neither to increase nor diminish taxation. It tells the French people frankly that there is no prospect of lighter taxes until 1879, when it is expected that the loan from the Bank of France (originally $306,000,000) will have been repaid. It is probable that this scheme will be sustained by the new Legislature. Although the revenue required is about $220,000,000 greater than our own, the French people do not complain.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Coupons	114¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	123¼
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	122⅝	10-40's,	114¾
" 1881, all called,	—	Currency 6's	124½
" 1868	118¾	New 5 per cents	118
" 1865 new	119	10-40's—coupons	118¾
5-20's 1867	121¼		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	128	Ohio & Mississippi	29⅜
Erie	20⅜	Union Pacific	69½
I. C.	102¾	Toledo & Wabash	34
C. C. & I. C.	90	Harlem	140
St. Paul	43	Adams Express	103¼
Do. Pref	86⅜	American Express	63¾
Michigan Southern	86⅝	U. S. Express	72½
Do. Central	84⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	84½
North Western Com	43	Quicksilver	37¾
Do. Pref.	61¾	Fort Wayne	104½
Rock Island	118¼	Hannibal & St. Jos	18¾
Cleve. & Pitts	87¾	Pacific Mail	29¾
Pacific Mail	21½	Iron Mountain	25
Western Union Tel.	68⅝		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	58¾	Cen. Trans (B)	48¾
Reading (S)	50⅜	Empire Do (B)	53
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	107⅜	A. V. R. R.	69⅜
Oil Creek (S)	14½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	84½
Lehigh Valley (A)	63	North Pacific bonds	18
A. V. R. R. Incomes	16		

NEW YORK, March 21, 1876.

Money 3 to 5; prime mercantile paper 5 @6. The customs receipts were $548,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $117,000. The clearings were $20,000,000. Sterling was firm at 485¾@489¾. Gold declined from 114 to 113¾, and afterwards advanced and closed at 114⅛. The carrying rates were 2 to 5. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds closed strong. State securities were quiet, except Missouri 6s and Tennessees old, which are better. With the exception of Pacific Mail, which advanced 1½ per cent., the stock market has been without particular feature, but in the main strong. Illinois Central declined to 102. There were some seller sixties put out to-day on Pacific Mail, Western Union and Lake Shore, chiefly in Pacific Mail. The transactions aggregated 94,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 17,000 St. Pauls, 9,000 Erie, and 21,000 Lake Shore.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 122¼; 5-20s '65, 118¾; do. new, 119; do. '67, 121½; do.'68, 123¾; new 5s, 118 1-4; 10-40s, 118; do. coupons, 118¼; currency 6s, 126½.

State Bonds—Tennessees old, 43 3-4; do. new, 41; Virginia new, 34; do. old, 34; Missouri 6s, 103 3-4.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Company, 68¼; Pacific Mail, 21½; Adams Express, 108½; Fargo Express, 86¼; American Express, 63; United States Express, 72½; New York Central, 112¾; Erie, 20¼; do. preferred, 36; Harlem, 140; do. preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 64½; Union Pacific, 62½, ex. div.; Lake Shore, 64½; Illinois Central, 101½; Pittsburgh, 97½; Northwestern common, 43½; do. preferred, 64½; New Jersey Central, 108½; Rock Island, 119½; St. Paul, 43; do. preferred, 80½; Wabash, 34½; do. preferred, 9 1-4; Fort Wayne, 104½; Terre Haute, 4½; do. preferred, 18; Chicago & Alton, 105; do. preferred, 110½; Ohio & Mississippi, 29½; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 118; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, Co., 19; Central Pacific, 107½; Union, 104½; grant, 102½; Panama, 34; Mariposa, 8½; do. preferred, 9; Missouri Pacific, 114½.

LONDON, March 21—2 P. M.—Home railways on the Stock Exchange are panicky. Sales are heavily pressed and prices are declining rapidly under forced sales. There is some anxiety. Foreign securities are also flat, in sympathy, but the downward movement is inconsiderable. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £35,000.

LONDON, March 21—6 P. M.—The Stock Exchange at the close shows a slight recovery in prices. There is less excitement. Consols: money, 94 5-16; account, 94 7-16; 5-20s '65, 105¾; do '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 105¾; New York Central, 104; Erie, 17¾; do preferred, 30.

PARIS, March 21.—Rentes, 66f 80c.

FRANKFORT, March 21.—U. S. new 5s, 101¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 21, 1876.

The weather yesterday and to-day was unfavorable for out-door business, and trade was generally reported dull—more so than last week. With the exception of Butter and Shelled Corn, both of which are higher, in consequence of a temporary scarcity, the leading staples present no new or important features deserving of special notice.

APPLES—Sales in a regular way at $3.50@4.00 ₱ bbl, according to quality and condition.

BUTTER—The supply of prime table Butter continues light, and it is tending upward; sales reported to-day at 33c for strictly prime to choice, although the latter is regarded as an outside price.

BEANS—Drag along with a light demand, and at low prices. The stocks now here are amply sufficient to meet the demand for the balance of the season, and no higher prices are looked for. Prime navy, $1.15 in round lots, and small orders filled at $1.25 ₱ bu.

CHEESE—There is a very fair demand, and we can report regular jobbing sales of prime Ohio factory at 13¾@14c; do New York, 14¾@15c.

EGGS—The market was reported firmer to-day, the cold rough weather having checked the receipts, and, in addition, an increased demand is always expected about Easter. Quotations may be fairly given at 15@16c—thus far but few sales have been made above 15c, selling to-day of four largest dealers reported having sold none below 16c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand has been exceedingly light, and our market is entirely devoid of animation in this line. But few small lots are selling, and although stocks are light yet they are in excess of the demand. Prime Dried Apples quotable at 8c —choice bright quarters and sliced, Bottle ₱ ₱. Peaches continue quiet at 11@11½c in lots, and 12@12½c in a small way. Blackberries inactive at 12@13c. Pitted Cherries, 28@30c; Raspberries, 30c ₱ pound.

FLOUR—The general tone of the market is firmer in sympathy with Wheat, but as yet there has been no advance in our market. Spring wheat flours, $6.25@6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50@7; ambers, $7.00@7.50; Rye Flours, $4.75@5.00 per bbl. Buckwheat flour, 1 cent ₱ lb. and very dull.

GROCERIES—Trade has been fair during the past week, but there is plenty of room for improvement; country orders are delayed in consequence of the almost impassable condition of the country roads. Coffee has suffered up considerably within the past few days, and while there has been no change in our market, importers have put prices up ¼ to ½ a cent. Sugars are reported easier, but not quotably lower. Molasses in fair inquiry; white Syrups continue very dull. Prunes in good demand and prices are tending upward.

RICE.

Carolina	7 @7¼	Louisiana	5¾@6⅜

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @65	Dark	46 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	63	N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	9¾
Granulated	11¼	Refined Yellows	8¼@ 9¼
Powdered	11¼	N. O. new crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEE.

Fancy Rio	23¾	R. Rio, lb prkge	27
Prime Rio	22 @23	R. Rio, loose	26½
Good Rio	20¾@21½	Roasted Java	38 to 40
Old Gov. Java	34		

GRAIN—The market for Wheat is rather firmer, in consequence of an advance in the west, our chief source of supply, but business here continues quiet—prices remain unchanged; good to prime Ohio and Indiana red, $1.32@1.37; do. Michigan white, $1.42@1.45. Shelled Corn continues very scarce, and with considerable inquiry prices are tending upward; mixed, on track, quotable at 51@52c; yellow, 53@55c. Ear Corn is also firmer but not quotably higher, 50c afloat on wharf and track. The Oat market continues exceedingly unsettled; mixed, 38@40c; whites, 41@42c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 78@80c. Barley continues very dull.

HAY—Baled is firmer with diminished receipts; $15@18 for timothy, according to quality; no prairie on the market.

STRAW—Is fair demand at $2.75 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $4 in a small way.

MILL FEED—The market continues very dull, but the inquiry is mostly for small lots, and there has been no change in prices. Bran $14.00@15 ₱ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@21, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is coming forward freely and prices are lower; we now quote at $1.01@1.05 ₱ gall. Jug. Maple Sugar, 10@11c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Sale at $2.50@2.90 ₱ bbl, according to quality. Union Sets, $1.50@2.50 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Quoted at 33@35c ₱ bushel on track and 37@40 out of store.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair jobbing trade but no recent change in prices. Conduit and United, $2,68¼; Union, $2.03¾; outside lines, $1.97½; immediate shipment, $2.26@2.27½. Refined also firm but quiet; Philadelphia and Baltimore delivery, 14¾@14¾; New York, 14¼@14¾; do. cash or loose Hailing.

The transportation question continues to be the main topic of discussion in refining circles; the latest phase is the bringing up of the matter in the State Legislature, with a view to investigating the Penna. R. R. Co. It is alleged that there is a combination between one of the leading railroads and refiners at different points, and that lower rates, or, in other words, larger drawbacks, are allowed to those refiners in the combination than can be obtained by those outside of it.

The barrel market is firmer but trade continues quiet and prices unchanged; countries, $1.10; city make, $1.20.

SHIPMENTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Robinson	Hutchinson	80

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL EAST VIA ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden F & Co	1,044
Lockhart & Frew	Do	811
Total		1,855

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL EAST VIA ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

MARCH 18, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
W. P. Logan & Co	John S. Davis	320
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F. & Co	240
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	201
Total		762

MARCH 20, 1876.

W. P. Logan & Co	John S. Davis	248
David Hay & Co	John S. Davis	150
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	154
Total		552

MARCH 21, 1876.

Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	104
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F. & Co	52
Total		156

Chicago Lumber Market.

Was in moderate demand at recent prices. A Menomonee letter, dated March 17, states that that locality has just been visited by one of the heaviest snow-storms known for years, many of the drifts being 10 to 15 feet deep. The river and swamps are full of waters, and a flood is apprehended. Many camps have been broken up, but those remaining are worked to their full capacity, and the crop of logs is likely to considerably exceed the estimates made last fall. In Southern Michigan many camps have been broken up, and the snow comes too late to be of much use, as the teams are already out of the woods. Quotations:

First and second clear	$40.00@
Third clear—1 inch	33.00@35.00
Third clear—thick	35.00@38.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00@32.00
Clear siding—first and second	18.00@
First common siding	16.00@
Flooring—first common—dressed	28.00@30.00
Flooring—second common—dressed	24.00@25.00
Box boards—A	35.00@
Box boards—B	28.00@
A stock boards—10 and 12 inch	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	23.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00@18.00
Fencing	$13.00
Common lumber—18 feet and under	11.00@12.00
Joists and scantling—20 to 24 ft	12.00@16.00
Lath	1.75@ 2.00
A shingles	2.50@ 2.90
Shingles on track	2.50@ 2.62½

Chicago Seed Market.

There was but little interest manifested in this market, and transactions were limited. There was no change in prices, though for some descriptions a weak feeling prevailed. Quotations range about as follows: $2@2.30 for common to extra prime timothy, and choice old sold at $2.40. Lots of clover were reported at $6.40@6.50 for good to prime medium. A small quantity of mammoth sold at $9.75, but later there were sellers on the market at $9.60, and $9.55 was the best bid. Flax was dull and nominal at $1.15@1.35. Hungarian, under liberal offerings, was weak, and the demand being light sales were slow. Quotable at 85@95c. Prime millet was salable at former prices, but common was dull and very weak. Quotable at 60@90c, according to quality.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 21, 1876.

The Crude market continues firm, although, as compared with Monday, there has been no important change in prices. Conduit and United, $2.68¼; Union, $2.03¾; outside lines, $1.97½; immediate shipment, $2.26@2.27½. Refined also firm but quiet; Philadelphia and Baltimore delivery, 14¾@14¾; New York, 14¼@14¾; do. cash or loose Hailing.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 21, 1876.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 2 Spring $1,02¾ spot; $1,03¾ seller April, sales at $1,07a1,09 May, closed at $1,07⅝ seller May; No. 3 90c; rejected 78¼a79c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed fresh 45c bid spot; 44¾c seller April; 47¾c bid seller May. Oats firm; No. 2 34c spot; 34¾c seller May. Barley quiet; 57a60c spot; 56c seller April. Rye quiet and firm at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active; $22,30a22,40 spot; $22,32½a22,35 seller April; $22,67 1-2 seller May. Lard quiet; $12,50a12,65 spot; $12,67 1-2a12,70 seller April; $13,50a13,90 seller May. Bulk meats firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady; $1,06 asked; $1,05 bid.

Or. call board wheat was ¼c higher. Corn higher. Oats unchanged. Pork dull; 5c higher. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Flour: receipts 10,000 barrels; less active, closing with holders more disposed to realize; superfine western and State $4.40a4.65; common to good $5.40a5.50; good to choice $5.45a5.75; white wheat extra $5.80a7.25; extra Ohio $5.40a7.25; St. Louis $5.40a9. Rye flour steady at $4.25a5.40. Corn meal firm at $2.90a3.20. Wheat: an advance in freights materially checks the export demand; receipts 21,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1.35a 1.40; ungraded do. $1.05; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.25; No. 3 $1.14; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.29a1.31; No. 3 nominally $1.16 April. Rye quiet; western 80a82c; State 85a86c. Barley: fair request; unchanged. Malt firm. Corn quiet; receipts 28,000 bushels; opened heavy; closed better; mixed and no grade 61c; low mixed graded 62c. Oats unchanged; receipts 15,000 bushels. Hay, hops and groceries quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm; crude 8 7-8c; refined 14⅝a14¾c; cases 18¾a21¾c. Tallow steady at 9a9½c. Rosin firmer at $1,70a1,75. Turpentine firmer at 40c bid. Eggs steady; western 15¾a17c; State and Pennsylvania 17c. Pork opened firm; closed heavy at $22.25a23.40. Beef quiet; plain mess 12 1-2c. Cut meats: western quiet. Middles quiet; western long clear 12 1-2a12¾c; city 13¼c. Lard opened firm; closed heavy; prime steam 13c. Butter firm; western 16a21c; State 20a36c. Cheese quiet at 6a10c. Whisky firm at 12¾c.

Foreign.

LONDON, March 21.—Refined petroleum 10¾@10¾d.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—Cotton firmer at 6⅛@6 15-16d; sales 14,000 bales, including 3,000 speculation and export, and 8,000 American. California white wheat average 10s 2a10s 6d; club 6s 11d; western spring 2 to No. 1, 8s 10d@9s 2d; winter, 9s 2d@9s 4d; new, 27a27½s; old, 29s. Flour 22¾a24¾s. Peas 39s. Oats 3a3½s. Barley 3¾s. Lard 62s. Cheese 62s. Tallow 42½s. Refined petroleum 11a11½d; spirits 8¾a9d. Turpentine 25s. Receipts of wheat for three days 16,000 qrs, all American.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—Cotton steady at 12¾c. Flour: demand fair and much firm. Wheat steady at $1.15a1.28. Corn quiet; 49a51c. Oats steady at 37a43c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye firm at 74a 75c. Pork steady at $23. Lard firm; steam $13,40 bid; $13,50 asked; 13½c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 12a12½c; clear 12¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9¾c; clear rib $12,95a13; clear 13½c. Whisky firm at $1,05.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 21.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat active; No. 2 white Wabash $1,39¾; amber Michigan $1,26¾ seller April; $1,27¾ seller May; No. 1 white Michigan $1,30½; extra $1,30 $1,39¾; No. 2 amber Michigan $1,07; rejected red 89c. Corn quiet; high mixed 49¾c seller April; 49¾c seller May, held 51a50½c bid; low mixed 48¾c seller April; 49¾c bid; dull; No. 2 and Michigan 36c; white 40c; rejected 32¾c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Flour strong; city mills $7,25@8; extra $8@9. Wheat unchanged. Wheat strong and unchanged. Corn firmer; fairly active; western mixed 63¾c. Oats unchanged. Rye steady at 78a 81c. Provisions steady and unchanged. Butter steady; western extra 31a35c; firsts 28a30c. Petroleum firmer; crude 8½c; refined 14¾a14½c. Coffee steady and unchanged. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1,09.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—Cotton firm at 12 1-2c. Flour dull and unchanged. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions stronger; upward tendency. Pork $23,50. Bacon, meats: 8¾, 12a12¼c. Bacon: 9½, 13a13¾c. Sugar-cured hams: 14¼a14¾c. Lard: tierce 14 1-2c; kegs 15¾c. Whisky active and higher; $1,05.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 21.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat opened unsettled; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,13¾; hard $1,20; No. 2 Spring $1,03a93½c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2 mixed 46c. Oats firm; No. 2 fresh 32c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring fresh 88, 89a90c. Rye steady; No. 1 fresh 69¾a70c.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 21.—Flour in good demand; western superfine $4a4.50; common extra $5a,5.25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6a7; Illinois $6,50a8.25; St. Louis $6,50a8; fancy Minnesota, $7,75@9. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 66a69c. Oats in fair demand; mixed and No. 2 white 45a 50c; rejected 43a46c; No. 1 white 53a55c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—Cotton dull at 12 1-2c; sales 500 bales; receipts 2,000; shipments 2,300. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn steady at 52a55c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Lard firm at 13 3 4a14 1-2c. Bulk meats quiet at 7 7-8, 9 1-4, 12 1-2 and 12 3 4c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Cotton firm; 12½c. Wheat: fair order demand at $1,31, easier at 42½a42¾c. Oats inactive at 33¾a 34c. Barley quiet at $1,05a1.15. Rye dull at 64a64½c. Flour firm and unchanged. Pork dull at $23,50. Bacon firm at 9¾a12¾c; a13½c. Lard firm at 13¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 21.—Petroleum firm; quote S. W. 110 test 11½c; P. W. 150 test 12½c car lots, cash.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 21.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,39. Corn quiet at 64c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, March 21.—Cattle: receipts 850 head; total for the week 5,134; market fairly active; prices ¼a½c higher; sales of 65 cars. Sheep and lambs: receipts 400 head; total for the week 5,400; market fairly active, all offerings finding ready sale; prices ¼a½c higher; sales of 4,000. Hogs: no fresh arrivals; total for the week 5,200; the market yesterday was active; Yorkers $8.25a8.50; heavy $8.65a8.75, selected $8,90; sales to-day: one car light Yorkers $8,25; one car fair $8,50, which was all offered.

WATERTOWN, March 21.—Cattle: receipts 1,460 head; western choice $8; extra $8a 8.75, first quality $7,75; second do $6,55, third do $5a5.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,362 head; market slow and prices ½c off; sales in lots $2a3.50 each; extra $4a 6.50, or from 4½ to 9½c per pound. Trains were delayed by the snow, and all stock arrived was thoroughly drenched and scarcely saleable.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Cattle: receipts 6,500 head; weak, easy and tending lower; common to choice $2,75a5,15; sales of good steers at $4,40a4,87½; choice $5,12½a5,75; shipments 1,880. Hogs: receipts 6,000 head; 10a15c higher; bacon $8,25a8,30; mixed packing and shipping $8,30a8,60; all sold; shipments 1,060. Sheep: receipts 2,000 head; active and 10a15c higher; sales at $4,87½a 6,50, chiefly at $5,62½a6,25.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Hogs quiet; light shippers $7,50a7,75; Yorkers $8,10a8,25. Cattle firm; good to choice native steers $4,25a5,75; medium to fair $4,25a4,50.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—Hogs firm; common to good light $7,50a8,25; fair to medium heavy $8,30a8,50.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 21.—Hogs: receipts 300 head; prices firm at $7,50a7,75.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Business was quiet with domestic commission houses, and the jobbing trade was moderate. Cotton goods were in limited demand from first hands, but brown and bleached goods are jobbing freely at low figures. Fancy prints are in moderate request, and shirtings, cambrics and percales are fairly active. Dress goods and worsted shawls are less active. Woolen goods for men's wear are quiet in agents' hands.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Cotton firm at 13⅝a13 5-16c; futures closed firm. March 13 11-32a13⅜c; April 13⅜c; May 13 25-32c; June 13 31-32a14c; July 13 5-32a13 7-32c; August 13 11 32a13⅜c.

Eastward Freights from Chicago.

Rates on fourth-class and bulk and boxed meats have been reduced 5c all round, the same to take effect on Monday, March 20. The rates on grain are unchanged. The following is the revised tariff:

	Flour	Grain	Fourth-class	Meats
Chicago to—	₱ bbl.	in bulk,	₱ 100 lbs	
New York	$0 80	$0 40	$0 45	$0 50
Boston	90	45	50	55
Philadelphia	72	36	40½	55½
Baltimore	70	35	39	44
Portland	90	45	51	55

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Phillips, N. & Co m	2
Webb, H. & Co s l	2
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.	
J. Reamer m	1
Forsyth & Co	1
J. Lloyd & Co b	1
Total	10

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Coo	9
Soho Furnace o	9
Total	18

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co m	9
E T Steel Co m	1
W. Clark & Co m	3
S. R. & W. J. Co o	12
Pgh. F. & I. Co w	2
Lewis O & P r	2
Total	27

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tires, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 2 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, March 21, 1876.

Stations.	Above low water—ft.	Change in 24 hrs. ft.	State of the—in.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	39	5	011	W	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, Ohio	31	4	08	NW	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	9	2	—1	W	Fair.
Dubuque, Iowa	8	0	—9	SW	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	13	1		W	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	11	6	01	W	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	38	11	04	NW	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	27	6	02	NW	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	7	6	—1	E	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La	19	4	01	E	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo	18	7	08	NW	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	39	5	04	N	Clear.

JOHN RABENAGLE, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE weather continues cold and blustery and a heavy fall of snow has rendered teaming on the wharf very difficult, and business has been considerably curtailed in consequence.

THE Mary Ann departed on Monday, with a tow of coal.

THE Carrie Brooks departed for Zanesville with a moderate trip.

THE D. Van Buskirk has been sold to Paducah parties, and will be used as a job boat.

THE John L. Rhoads, as will be seen by card, is announced for St. Louis after the Arlington.

THE weather was colder yesterday, and the Allegheny was putting out some new made slush ice.

THE towboat Tom Dodsworth arrived and there are a number of other boats due within the next day or two.

MR. N. J. BIGLEY, the well-known coal merchant, has disposed of all his steamboat stock, excepting the John Hanna.

THE New Orleans *Bulletin*, of the 16th, says Capt. Harry Dohrman was very sick when the Belle of Shreveport arrived there on that day.

THE wrecking boat, Travis Wright, is at work recovering cotton from the Mary Bell, and had taken out 140 bales up to Thursday night.

THE fine side-wheeler Arlington, Captain Dan. Moore, with Messrs. McConnell and Ackley in the office, is announced to depart for St. Louis on Saturday next.

THE Iron Mountain and barges are announced to depart for New Orleans on Saturday. Shippers can depend on the Mountain going clear through, without re-shipping.

THE E. H. Durfee, Capt. D. W. Marratta, will positively depart for the Upper Missouri to-morrow, Thursday, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

THE Thomas W. Means was to have left Ironton on Sunday night, with 600 tons of pig iron for Quincy, Illinois, 450 tons pig iron, 125 tons bar iron and 400 kegs nails for St. Louis.

THERE is more snow on the ground now hereabouts than there was at any time during the winter, and if it should be taken off suddenly with rain, a flood would be the result.

THE Mary Miller is loading at Cincinnati for this port, Capt. John N. Shunk in command. It would appear from this that Captain S. has abandoned the idea of going into the soap business.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says: The packets plying in Upper Arkansas River have made little or no money during the past season. The Manmelle is something ahead, but the others are shy.

DR. W. A. BURLEIGH, well known in steamboat circles, and at one time a delegate to Congress from Dacotah, was in town yesterday and left for Chicago last night. Dr. Burleigh built the Carroll here about a year ago.

THE Emma Graham, in consequence of the rough weather, is a little behind time; it is expected that she will arrive this afternoon, and get away again to-night or at daylight to-morrow. She will make up the lost time on her next trip.

A STOCK CITY dispatch says: Capt. Jo. Kinney purchased yesterday, from John Wall the stern-wheel steamer R. W. Dugan for $9,600. She is being painted and put in thorough order to enter the St. Louis and Jefferson City trade, which she will do in two or three weeks.

A NEW ORLEANS paper says: The Chas Morgan is on her seventh consecutive trip from Cincinnati to New Orleans. During her career the receipts for cabin pas age reach the sum of $46,000, and the deck passage $8,000 or $10,000 more. The aggregate expense of running her since the first came out exceeds $100,000.

AT Memphis, Thursday, the river was lashed into furious waves, the latter so strong as to swamp two barges of coal belonging to Shotwell Lower Ohio Coal Mines. The barges, which contained 25,000 bushels of coal, had just arrived at Memphis by the Great Greyhound on the previous day. The boats were worth about $1,500, and the coal as much more. All were uninsured and totally destroyed, the boats being unrated to pieces.

AT Little Rock, last Wednesday, Major J. D. Adams, for the owners, sold the steamer Pine Bluff to Parish, Norwood and Harris. Consideration, $9,150. Capt. Thos. J. Darragh will take the Pine Bluff up the river in a few days. It is the intention of the owners to inaugurate a through line from Memphis to Fort Smith, with the steamers Belle of Texas and Legal Tender from Memphis to Pine Bluff; Rosa Miller from Pine Bluff to Little Rock, and the Pine Bluff from Little Rock to Fort Smith.

THE Louisville *Courier*, in noticing the launch of the hull of a new boat for Captain Gould, at Barmore's yard, takes occasion to say: Among the numerous visitors to the launch we noticed the genial face of our friend Gen. Elkin, chief of the quartermaster's department of this city. The General still retains a lively interest in all that pertains to steamboat building, having once been among the largest steamboat builders about Pittsburgh. The famous steamer A. W. Wilson, whose record has never been beaten on the Mississippi, was built by him, and previous to the late "empire sentence" he built several fine boats for Capt. Gould. Nothing among the numerous duties of the Quartermaster's Department seems to have destroyed the general's first love, steamboating, that he has splitted at, and giving the signal "rest," which precipitates the massive structure with the speed of an arrow into its native element.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—4 kegs beer, M. Rosh; 6 bbls do

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are partly clear or fair weather, slightly rising barometer, winds shifting to westerly and southerly, accompanied by falling barometer during the day.

Slight Fire.

The alarm of fire from box No. 7 ateleven o'clock last night was caused by a fire in one of the upper rooms of Francis Logan's tavern, corner of Wood and Water streets. The damage done amounted to not more that $100. A commendable innovation was the stationing of a couple of policemen at the corner swinging lanterns to direct the firemen to the exact place immediately.

Sudden Death in Allegheny.

Last evening about six o'clock a man who was sitting in the West Penn railroad station house, at Chestnut street, Allegheny, suddenly became very sick and fell to the floor. He was quickly carried into the residence of Joseph Weber and Dr. Duncan summoned, but he soon expired. His death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease. His name was Thos. Nelson. He leaves a wife and two children. He resided and kept a cigar store on Main street, Sharpsburg. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House—Lotta this evening as *Zip* in "The Point Lynde Light," supported by Mr. J. N. Gotthold and Mr. E. A. Locke.

Tirable's Varieties—An entertaining vaudeville performance this afternoon and evening.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Peddler Pilfered Near Brinton's Station.

Louis Frank, of No. 103 Wylie street, who makes a living by peddling assorted goods in the rural districts, was attacked by three men between seven and eight o'clock on Monday evening, on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Brinton's station. They knocked him down, rolled him in the snow, filled his mouth with snow to prevent him from making an outcry, then robbed him of $40 in cash, his package containing $50 worth of goods, and a quantity of papers valuable to no one but himself, after which they disappeared. Frank don't think he could recognize his assailants for the reason that their attack, robbery and disappearance were all made so quickly that he could not see their faces. It is thought they were tramps.

MORTALITY RECORD.

Heavy Contraction in the Mortuary List.

The rate of mortality in this city last week was remarkably low, only thirty-eight deaths having occurred up to Saturday night. The largest number, five, was caused by consumption. The causes were as follows: Fall accident, gun shot accident, cerebritis, cerebro-spinal fever, enteritis, typhoid fever, heart (disease not specified), homicide, congestion of lungs, metritis, peri-it-nitis, small-pox, spinal disease and unknown, each 1; bronchitis, convulsions, meningitis, each 2; measles, old age, pneumonitis, each 3; consumption 5; total 38. Males 17, females 21; white 37, colored 1; married 8, single 29 and widow 1. Under one year, 9; from 1 to 2 years, 1; from 2 to 5, 7; from 5 to 10, 4; from 15 to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 5; from 30 to 40, 1; from 40 to 50, 1; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 1; from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 2; total 38.

The number of infectious diseases reported was thirty, of which 10 were small-pox, 6 measles, 9 scarlet fever, 1 diptheria and 4 typhoid fever.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The Reform School Officials Step Down and Out.

The Board of Managers of the Reform School have demanded and accepted the resignations, which will take effect May 1st ensuing, of all the officers and employees of that institution, as follows:

Superintendent—N. P. Avery.
Assistant Superintendent—H. W. Avery.
Physician—W. H. Daly, M. D.
Clerk and Librarian—W. A. McGiffin.
Teachers—J. C. Agnew, Miss Sophie M. Leigh, Miss Ella Peale.
Teacher of Instrumental Music—S. Arbogast.
Teacher of Vocal Music—W. H. Slack.
Matron of Boys' Home—Miss Sarah McClelland.
Organist and Teacher—Miss Mary Pease.
Nurse—Mrs. Mary Johnson.
Matron of Female Department—Miss Belle McCoy.
Assistant Matron—Mrs. Annie Miller.
Principal Teacher—Mrs. N. C. Kimmel.
Housekeeper—Mrs. Julia Graham.
Laundress—Miss Maggie Watson.
Engineer—James Montague.
Overseer of Shoe Shop and Watchman—Thomas H. Bew.
Baker and Watchman—Louis Herberth.
Carpenter and Messenger—John A. Graham.
Assistant Engineer and Gas Maker—Patrick Flaherty.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Two Parties Destined for the Gold Fields Leave the Union Depot Yesterday.

At two o'clock yesterday morning six Alleghenians, viz: J. W. Patterson, W. A. Barker, Andrew Jackson, James Zinkan, Audrew Kirkpatrick and L. P. Smith, left here per the Chicago Express for the Black Hills. The party was thoroughly equipped with breach-loading repeating rifles, navy six shooters and bowie knives, a large stock of provisions and a medicine chest. Their tools embrace implements for subterranean mining, and their leader, Mr. Patterson, has the advantage of extensive mining experience in Idaho. Before starting the men swore to a code of laws for their self-government, the fundamental principle of which was that they would stick to each other and equitably divide all the profits of their enterprise. Barker, Jackson and Zinkan are married men, and the rest of party are bachelors.

Another party from Washington and Fayette county, consisting of R. P. Williamson, J. J. Moore, J. Moore and David Mason, arrived at the depot, destined for the Hills, just as the train was moving out and they were compelled to remain over a day. The party intends to purchase their livestock supplies in Cheyenne, whence they will proceed to the Hills. Williamson and Mason were among the adventurers driven out by the Government forces last year, but their confidence in the new Eldorado is so great that the mishaps of their first venture were not powerful enough to keep them away from the gold fields.

THE ICE QUESTION.

The Home Dealers Debating Upon the Question of Prices—Speculators' Influence Upon the Market.

Yesterday afternoon the local ice dealers held a secret meeting in the office of the Market Clerk, at the Old City Hall. The ice dealers of the county were all represented, with the single exception of the Chautauqua Lake Company. The meeting was made exclusive, for the purpose of excluding the agents of lake speculators, as last year, it is claimed, the speculators, after the local dealers fixed their prices, so conducted their business as to undersell the local dealers, and thus caused them serious losses. It transpired during the meeting that the supply of ice this year was fifty thousand tons less than the supply of last year. The question of at once fixing a schedule of prices was extensively discussed by the dealers, but it was not deemed expedient by the majority to issue a card of rates just at this time. The unanimous sentiment of the dealers was in favor of selling their commodity during next season at as low rates as possible, and in this way force the lake dealers to come down in their prices, and thus, between the two, it seems that the people will come near having the fair thing done by them.

At present the speculators are demanding $100 per car for ice delivered on the track in this city, or $6 per ton for ice at the lakes. The waste, by melting, in transportation would make the ice cost the home dealers about $7 per ton, and at that rate the consumers would not be able to obtain it for less than $1 per one hundred pounds. These rates are not fixed, the speculators refusing to guarantee prices the longer than a month, and if their terms be accepted during the summer months the community would be at their mercy.

The home dealers do not propose to deal with the speculators upon these terms, and they do intend to withhold their determination, as to prices, from publicity until such time as the speculators have committed themselves to an established standard of rates, when the home dealers will publish their tariff list for the next season. Another meeting of the home dealers will be held shortly when this matter, it is thought, will be definitely settled.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

Record of the Year.

The April number of this scrap-book is now ready and contains a monthly record of every important event, of any nature, worth preserving. It also contains a careful selection of choice miscellany. Edited by Frank Moore, published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York, and sold by Pittsburgh Book and News Company.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max. Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer City of Paris, at New York; steamer Ohio, at Philadelphia; steamer City of Brooklyn, at Queenstown; steamer Gelert, at Plymouth.

In the City, With All the Country Advantages.

Ten room brick house with the modern conveniences, on lot of ground 50x120. Rent $30 per month. Inquire of J. D. Carlisle, 97 Fifth avenue.

M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Last Day of the Session—The Conference to be Divided—Ministerial Appointments Made—The Next Meeting of the Conference.

Yesterday morning the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, which has been in session for a week past, adjourned finally. Among the only items of important business at the closing session was the adoption of a resolution dividing the Conference. Next year the portion to be known as the East Ohio Conference will meet in Steubenville, and that portion which will retain the name of the Pittsburgh Conference will meet in the Butler Street M. E. Church, in Lawrenceville. Following is a complete list of the ministerial appointments for the ensuing year:

Appointments for 1876.

WEST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

James A. Miller—Presiding Elder.
Liberty Street—R. T. Miller.
Ams and Hazlewood—J. H. Rodgers.
Main Street—J. L. Deems.
Mansfield—W. D. Stevens.
Chartiers—M. M. Sweeney.
Knowles and Bankerville—E. D. Holtz.
Washington—R. L. Miller.
Florence and Noblestown—M. S. Kendig.
Tuckers and Holliday's Cove—G. B. Hudson.
Georgetown—J. N. Pershing.
Wellsburg—J. Gledhill.
Franklin—H. H. Pershing.
Cannonsburg—L. H. Eaton.
Claysville—W. S. Cummings.
Peter's Creek—T. F. Pershing.
Pine Run—C. M. Westlake.
Mt. Washington—R. Hamilton.
Phillipsburgh—D. N. Stafford.
Waynesburg—R. B. Mansell.
A. L. Long—Professor in Roberts' College, Constantinople.
M. C. Haws—Missionary to China.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

T. N. Boyle—Presiding Elder.
Trinity—W. P. Turner.
Carson street—R. Morrow.
Bingham street—J. W. Baker.
Walton Church—E. M. Wood.
Monongahela City—W. Lynch.
Monongahela Circuit—S. G. Miller.
Bentleysville—D. Patterson.
California and Greenfield—Joseph Hollinshead.
Fayette Circuit—A. J. White.
Beallsville—J. Mansell.
Fayette City and Little Redstone—O. S. Bachtell.
Redstone—D. J. Davis.
Millsborough—McCaslin.
Carmichaels—J. Houston.
Fairall—to be supplied.
Pleasant, Valley—J. E. Williams.
Greensboro—Chas. B. Lauck.
Bridgeport—T. N. Eaton.
Brownsville—W. A. Stewart.

SOUTH EAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

A. J. Eudsley—Presiding Elder.
Smithfield—C. W. Smith.
Centenary—E. Williams.
Braddock's Field—T. H. Wilkinson.
McKeesport—W. B. Watkins.
Elizabeth—to be supplied.
Postraver—J. H. Henry.
Bellevernon—N. P. Kerr.
Uniontown—S. W. Davis.
Connellsville—J. W. Jones.
Dawson—J. J. Moffat.
Jacobs' Creek—A. P. Leonard.
West Newton—W. Darby.
Dravo and Greenock—J. C. High.
Mount Pleasant—M. B. Pugh.
Unity—W. L. McGrew.
Madison—M. C. Grimes.
Ligonier—S. Wakefield.
Donegal—G. T. Reynolds.
Somerset—J. B. Taylor.
Meyerdale—J. C. Castle.
Confluence—O. A. Emerson.
Falls City—W. F. Reichard.
Addison—A. Lacock.
J. Horner, book agent, member Smithfield Street Quarterly Conference.

EAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

I. N. Baird—Presiding Elder.
Butler Street—E. P. Woolf.
Fifth Avenue—W. D. Slease.
Oakland—A. B. Castle.
Emory—S. M. Vernon.
Homewood—W. P. Blackburn.
St. Paul—W. Roup.
Wilkinsburg—D. M. Hollister.
McMasters—M. J. Montgomery.
Circleville—S. H. Craven.
Penn—J. J. Hays.
Irwin—H. J. Smith.
Greensburg—J. F. Core.
Larrobe—J. T. Riley.
New Derry—W. McIntyre.
Cokeville—D. R. Stevenson.
Blairsville—W. F. Lauck.
Livermore—R. Jordan.
Homer and Blacklick—A. C. Johnson.
Mechanicsburg—W. Johnson.
Armagh—A. Scott.
New Florence—J. S. Wakefield.
Coopersdale—S. Keebler.
Johnstown—D. G. Beacom.
Second Charge—E. B Griffin.
Wesley Chapel—M. D. Lichliter.

NORTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

H. L. Chapman—Presiding Elder.
Christ Church—R. F. Brooke.
City Mission—A. H. Miller.
Tarentum—John Connor.
Bethel—R. Cartwright.
Union and Emory—B. F. Thomas.
Springdale—Jacob Brown.
Freeport—M. McK. Garrett.
Harmony—J. E. Wright.
Butler—J. J. McIlyar.
Kittanning—M. J. Sleppy.
Indiana—J. Thaer.
Baden—G. W. Cranage.
Marchand—M. W. Vertican.
Plumville—Thomas St. John.
Apollo—J. W. Sheild.
Sandy Creek—M. M. Eaton.
Sardis—Geo. Orbin.
Smithfoot—J. T. Steffey.
Bromsdale—Nelson Davis.
Leechburg—W. F. Conner.
Knox—T. C. Hatfield.
Eldertown—A. Cameron.
Livermore—R. Jordon.
President Female College—I. C. Pershing.
President Allegheny College—L. H. Bugbee.
Chaplain Young Men's Home—W. Long.

ALLEGHENY DISTRICT.

S. H. Nesbit—Presiding Elder.
South Common—R. R. Beacom.
Arch street—L. McGuire.
North avenue—E. B. Snyder.
Union Church—Wm. Cox
Simpson Chapel—S. M. Bell.
Woods Run—J. McCarty.
Salem and Franklin—J. B. Gray.
Bellevue—J. Meechem.
Glendale—J. Dillon.
Sewickley—A. L. Petty.
Pre-idents—J. G. Veyley.
Rochester—D. L. Dempsey.
Bridgewater—D. A. McCready.
Beaver—H. Miller.
New Brighton—J. A. Swaney.
Beaver Falls—S. T. Mitchell.
Concord and Unionville—R. S. Ross.
New Galilee—J. W. Righter.
Enon Valley—W. W. Snyder.
Columbiana—A. E. Ward.
Leetonia—M. J. Ingraham.
Franklin Square—J. R. Roller.
Salem—John Grant.

CANTON DISTRICT.

S. F. Minor—Presiding Elder.
Canton, First Church—W. H. Locke.
Canton, Second Church—E. Ellison.
Canton, Third Church—G. A. Lowman.
Massillon—J. D. Vail.
Greentown—W. Bedell.
Alliance—S. Burt.
Mt. Union—L. Paine.
Marlboro—J. D. Leggett.
Damascoville—G. Crook.
New Lisbon—A. R. Chapman.
Elkton—J. M. Bray.
Hanoverton—L. B. King.
Salineville—G. W. Johnson.
Mechanicstown—J. A. Hunter.
Carrollton—S. Y. Kennedy.
New Cumberland and Sandyville—J. A. Wright.
Leavittsville—D. A. Pierce.
Waynesburg—J. E Hollister.
Malvern—W. M. Pearson.
Minerva—C. H. Edwards.
W. Hunter, Alliance Quarterly Conference.
O. N. Hartshorn, President of Mt. Union College and member Mt. Union Quarterly Conference.

STEUBENVILLE DISTRICT.

Jas. L. Bracken—Presiding Elder.
Kramer—Jas. R. Mills.
Hamline—I. A. Pearce.
Thompson—A. H. Stewart.
Finley and Mingo—A. W. Gruber.
Smith's Ferry—J. L. Stiffey.
East Liverpool—A. W. Butts.
Wellsville—J. H. Conkle.
Hammondsville and Irondale—George B. Smith.
Sloan's and Somerset—A. J. Lane.
Wintersville—J. R. Keys.
Richmond—D. Thaer.
Smithfield—I. S. Winters.
Bloomfield—J. Stephens.
Unionport—J. H. Ekey.
Melo—T. Stanton.
East Springfield—P. G. Edmonds.
Harlem Springs—J. E. Starkey.
Deersville—T. J. Kurtz.
Warrenton—J. M. Hunston.
Calcutta Mission—Supply.

CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT.

John Williams—Presiding Elder.
Cambridge—James Hollingshead.
New Philadelphia—W. A. Davidson.
Philadelphia Plains—J. R. Cooper.
Coshocton—W. L. Dixon.
Cadiz—A. H. Norcross.
Asbury—W. T. Robins.
Martin's Ferry—H. B. Edwards.
Urichville—C. J. Feitt.
Guadenhutten—W. Peregoy.
Winchester—N. B. Stewart.
Washington—J. F. Huddleston.
Adamsville—J. Q. A. Miller and T. F. Phillips.
East Plainfield—J. W. Fouts.
Mineville—R. M. Freshwater.
Liberty—T. W. Anderson.
Tyrone—J. K. Rader.
Bethel—J. J. Jackson.
New Athens—J. H. Doan.
New Bridgeport and Mount Pleasant—H. Appleton.
Bethel Mission—to be supplied.
Missionary to China—B. E. Edgell.

BARNESVILLE DISTRICT.

J. M. Carr—Presiding Elder.
Barnesville—E. Hingeley.
Barnesville Circuit—J. W. Toland.
Belmont—L. H. Baker.
Bellaire—T. S. Hodgson.
Bellaire Circuit—G. G. Watters.
Bridgeport—T. McCleary.
Beallsville—C. B. Henthorn.
Clarington—A. G. Robb.
Centreville—J. E. Moore.
Fairview—J. I. Wilson.
Freeport—J. H. White.
Hendrysburg—J. Shaw.
Hannibal—W. D. Starkey.
Morristown—M. J. Slutts.
Moorefield—W. H. Rider.
Powhattan—S. Lane.
St. Clairsville—B. F. Beszell.
Somerton—J. W. Weaver.
Woodsfield—S. Crouse.
Woodsfield Circuit—R. J. Smith, supply.
Antioch—G. A. Sheets.

MCONNELLSVILLE.

S. M. Hickman—Presiding Elder.
McConnellsville—Walter Brown,
Beverly—W. H. Piggott.
Unionville—D. Gordon.
Morgan—J. Norris and J. Russell.
Rich Hill—R. S. Strahl.
Bethel—G. W. Dennis.
Norwich—E. G. Smith.
Duncan Falls—D. C. Knowls.
Senecaville—L. Timberlake and J. K. Grimes.
Quaker City—J. W. Robbins.
Sumerford—H. M. Roder.
Freedom—S. P. Marsh.
Stafford—W. F. Smith.
Caldwell—D. Rhodes.
Salem—W. N. Webster.
Lebanon—Supplied by G. M. Wilson.
Newport—F. D. Fast.
Muskingum—A. D. Mormick.
Brownsville—J. Wright.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Wm. M. Lloyd, debtor. Motion granted to allow Register to hold a meeting to ascertain if the statutory number of creditors have petitioned for bankruptcy of defendant.

Simon V. Harris, bankrupt. Composition proceedings filed, and approved *nisi*.

England & Bindley vs. W. F. Casey; bankruptcy case. On trial.

J. A. Harris & Co. et al. vs. Robert McMillan, debtor, city. On motion said debtor was adjudged a bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Harper.

Nathan Gossett, Allegheny, bankrupt. Order made directing the recording of the resolution of composition.

Ralph Martindale, bankrupt, Shenango county. Order made for the sale of groceries, &c.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, city. Order made for the examination of certain witnesses before Register Harper.

Christian Franz, of Allegheny, filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Othello Snead, executor, &c., vs. Ferdinand Marx, of Ebensburg. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the statements set forth in the plaintiff's petition were true.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.)

Germania Sick Relief Society, of Allegheny City, vs. Lewis Rable and L. J. Brecht; action on a bond. Verdict for plaintiff for $243.54.

Sadie A. Dunbar, executor of James A. Dunbar, deceased, vs. N. S. Coulter. Verdict for plaintiff for $295 35.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of David Couch et ux to William B. Moreland, the account of assignee was filed.

Frederick Boching vs. Gertrude Baching; libel in divorce. Subpoena awarded.

George L. Pinkerton vs. Torrens and Greacen; action to recover money alleged to be due plaintiff as agent of the defendant firm. On trial.

Anthony Galaher vs. Negley & Co.; action to recover wages alleged to be due. Verdict for defendant.

Trial List for To-day.

Carothers vs. Nesbit et al.
Sands vs. McMullen.
Ball vs. McKee.
Robb, for use, vs. Daly.
Grier et al. vs. Miller.
Wallace vs. Bowers.
Darlington vs. the Penn Avenue Building and Loan Association.
Knock et al vs. Connolly.
Edmundson vs. Penny.
A. V. R. R. Co. vs. Buffum et al.
James Patrick vs. Goettman.
Scanlon vs. Miller.
Scanlon vs. Miller.
Lincoln vs. O'Neill et al.
Winteringer vs. Rohrkaske.
Price et al. vs. Barns.
Carlisle vs. P. W. & B. R. R.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

August Chilling vs. Dennis Doran et al. Motion for a new trial *ex parte* defendants.

Edward E. Dawson vs. Wm. Woods. On trial.

James Davis, for use of James McCandless, vs. Pittsburgh Insurance Co.; action on a fire insurance policy. Case postponed until this morning.

Clemens vs. Boyd. Motion and reasons filed to take off the compulsory *non suit* entered in this case.

Pittsburgh Wagon Works vs. Alex. McGilvey; action to recover for stock subscribed for. Verdict for defendant.

Trial List for To-day.

Kroegher vs. Birmingham Fire Insurance Company.
Davis, for use, vs. Cash Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Livingstone vs. Consolidated Gas Company.
McClurg, administrator, vs. Mellon, administratrix.
Eaton & Co. vs Keiffer et al.
McGrady vs. Fowler & Skeel.
Miller & Co. vs. Gallinger & Co.
Rosenberg & Co. vs. Nicools & Shaw.
Champ vs. Born.
Phillips et al. vs. Reed & Co.
Wanderlich vs. Waring & Co.
Murray vs. Stack & O'Connor.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Kirkpatrick.)

Joseph Schiech, convicted of larceny and embezzlement, on oath of J. P. Kohen, was sentenced to the Work House for two years.

John Bradley, who plead guilty to a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, proferred by John McNeilly, was sentenced three years to the Penitentiary.

Martin Mullen, Thomas Donohue and James Donohue; Martin Mullen and Michael Henley; Martin Mullen and Mary Dugan; three cases in the order given, are on trial on charges of conspiracy to draw pay from the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company for work which was not performed.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Levi Wolff,	E. Lindner,
John Doy et al.,	John Jones,
Martin Yerder,	John Rogner,
John Shaffer,	John Griffin,
Jacob Galloway,	Geo. Carrick,
Jos. Morgan,	John Cheasner,
Robt. Davidson,	Kate Clark,
Nick Heid,	Eccles Robinson *alias*
Sarah Williams,	Zac,
Herman Drewey,	Jas Crilly,
R. Wilson,	Henry Dorneh,
Geo. Dongan,	Ellen Clifford *alias*
Thomas Williams,	Barrington,
Hugh Smith,	John H. Lee.
C. Staarz,	

Court Brevities.

The recusant witness of the Legislative Investigating Committee, Mr. Henne, was yesterday released on $2,000 bail. The case was sent to the Grand Jury yesterday, but no bill returned yet.

The trial of criminal cases has been concluded in the U. S. District Court for the present term, and the rest of the time of the special session will be devoted to jury trials in bankruptcy cases.

In sentencing a prisoner yesterday, Judge Kirkpatrick remarked to him that his lawyer, R. M. Gibson, Esq., was a man "whose heart was as kind and large as his head was full of the very best learning of his profession."

Joseph Crawford and his wife May, in right of the latter, commenced proceedings in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, against Lillie Cook, for recover damages for slander. The allegations are that Lillie, at divers times and places, made false and malicious statements touching the chastity of Mrs. Crawford.

In hearing the case of the Germania Sick Relief Society yesterday, Judge Sterrett decided that the plea made by the defense that the bondsman was not liable because the provisions of a by law requiring monthly settlements from the agent had not been complied with was not good. He was guided by a ruling of the Supreme Court. A verdict was accordingly returned for plaintiffs.

A few days ago, it will be remembered, Judge Mellon entered suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 to obtain damages against the city for maintaining a lien upon his property for the payment of the Stanton avenue improvement tax. Yesterday Solicitor Bigelow, for the city, filed a *precipe for a scire facias* upon the property of Mrs. S. Negley, George A. Berry, William B. and R. H. Negley, executors of D. Negley, deceased; James T. Ashton and Grace Negley, wife of James S. Negley, R. D. Beatty and Richard H. Beatty, Catharine R. Negley and Sarah Jane Mellon, wife of Thomas Mellon. The property of the above defendants is all on Stanton avenue, and is assessed for $63,970.94 for the improvement of the avenue. Judge Mellon's property, it will be seen, is included in the suit.

A Good Investment.

We know of no literary investment so likely to give pleasant, profitable and durable returns as that of $4.00 for a year's subscription to "The Galaxy," a magazine of science, song, and fiction, with the most entertaining and instructive matter for the general reader, published by Messrs. Sheldon & Company, of No. 8 Murray street, New York. Reference to the advertisement in another column, for the contents of the April number, will satisfy the searcher after the good and the genuine that "The Galaxy" is the literary "Eureka."

Just Out.

The Dunlap Fifth avenue silk hat, the best, most beautiful, and most durable hat in the United States. Fleming & Oglevee, 139 Wood street, are the exclusive agents.

Bankrupt Sale.

A large assortment of Pickles in bottles and barrels, Sauerkraut, Sauces, Catsups and many other articles of a like nature too tedious to mention are now being sold, at 167 and 169 Second avenue, at very low prices. A good opportunity for dealers in these goods to replenish their stock.

Just Out.

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BREVITIES.

····Common Council meets in special session this afternoon.

····The Democratic State Convention meets at Lancaster to-day.

····The heavy snow storm delayed trains yesterday, as a matter of course.

····The South Side Literary Society will give an entertainment on Friday evening.

····The March number of *Literary Leaves* has been laid on our table. It is hardly up to the standard.

····The failures of 1857 amounted to $291,750,000, while those of 1875 amounted to only $201,000,000.

····Eight dollars for a double and six dollars for a single horse sleigh, are the ruling rates for an evening.

····A coal miner working in Hartley's pits, Saw Mill Run, was seriously injured yesterday by a fall of "horseback."

····An unsuccessful attempt was made Monday night to burglarize the store of Stambenport, No. 541 Wylie avenue.

····Last Wednesday the weather was so uncommonly warm that many young lads went into the river to swim."—*New York Gazette of February 27, 1775.*

····A special meeting of Allegheny Common Council will be held on Friday evening for the purpose of awarding the contract for the new Hope engine house.

····Charles Diggins, John Shannon, Andrew Barmetles and Dan. Foley comprise the crew of the Adrienne boat club who are to pull in the Centennial regatta.

····During Monday night thieves entered the saloon of Mrs. Ehlers, on Main street, near Walnut, Allegheny, and stole three hundred cigars, a quantity of tin ware and some money. They escaped undetected. A little candy store on the same street was robbed of several dollars in change on the evening previous.

····That genial dispenser of law, 'Squire McMasters, has gone to Butler county as a witness in that queer case of marriage that took place in this city last July, when a woman was inveigled into marrying the wrong man. She brought suit against the right man for damages for breach of promise, and something more, and the case is now called for trial in Butler.

····On Saturday night a horse and buggy belonging to Rev. T. P. Graham, of the Thirty-sixth ward, was stolen from in front of W. C. Taylor's drug store. Subsequently the rig was found in "Limerick," South Side, the wheels of the buggy having been broken. A man named John Dougherty was arrested, charged with having committed the theft, and after a hearing was committed to answer.

····Early last night the main door at Smith's lamp store, on Liberty street, was found open by Lieutenant Hager. He went to the residence of the proprietor, on Penn street, to inform him of the fact, and the instant the servant told him that an officer was at the door and wanted to see him he knew what it was for. He had walked away from the store in a fit of abstraction and left the door unlocked.

····The contract for the erection of a dam and lock at Head's Rocks, on the Monongahela river, ninety-four miles above this city, and eight and a half below Morgantown, was awarded at Uniontown yesterday to Smith & Hawkins, of Stewartstown, Monongalia county, W. Va. The next lowest bidders were Jacob Friday & Co., of Frederick Gwinner & Co., in the order named, both of Pittsburgh. The contract amounts to about $50,000, and is to be completed by the 15th of November, 1876.

····When the Train Agents were put on the Pennsylvania Railroad the conductors supposed that they would require them to wear uniforms had fallen through. Yesterday, to their infinite disgust, they learned that the decree had gone forth, as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, requiring them to repair to Philadelphia immediately and have their measures taken for the new suits. The brakemen will also be uniformed. Exactly what will be the style of the uniform is not stated.

····A couple of weeks ago Mr. Reuben Dutt, residing at 101 Washington street, Allegheny, left his home and was not heard of until yesterday, when it was learned that he had committed suicide the night before while in the Atlantic express east, a short distance west of Alliance, by shooting himself in the head. The remains were taken off the train at Alliance, and yesterday the Mayor of that place was notified to send them to his family in Allegheny. The only supposed cause for the act is that he had been drinking hard for some time. He leaves a wife and family.

····Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, C. R. Carlisle drove down Federal street, Allegheny, with a wagon, and across his railroad track, in front of an approaching train, notwithstanding the flagman warned him to keep back. His wagon was struck by the train and almost upset. Carlisle was thrown out, but fortunately fell on his head in a heap of snow below the railroad track, thereby escaping injury. Officers Merriman and Simpson arrested him for violation of the city ordinance in not stopping when notified to do so, and he was taken before Mayor Phillips and fined $5 and costs, which he paid under protest, claiming that the Mayor had no right to fine him.

····In our Monday's issue we reported the atttempt made to rob a young man named S. A. Laughner on Western avenue, Allegheny, during the previous night. Also, that when Mr. Laughner was running away his assailant fired a pistol at him. On Monday he discovered that he had made a much narrower escape from death than he had supposed, as he found that the bullet had passed through the rim of his hat, just an inch and a half from his head. He called at the Allegheny Mayor's office last evening and exhibited the hole. Then to fully satisfy the police authorities that his statements were true he made an information before Mayor Phillips, charging a party to him unknown with attempted highway robbery.

····A few days ago John C. Bernhard, of Erie, made an information before 'Squire Kreuter, charging his wife and Capt. J. J. Roemer with adultery. It is claimed that Roemer came to the city about a year ago, and shortly after wrote back that he was sick and had no one to nurse him, and desired Mrs. Bernhard to come on and take care of him. Mrs. B. did so with the consent of her husband. Shortly afterward she sent for her children, and she and the little ones and the Captain have been living together ever since, so it is claimed. When in company with an officer Mr. B. went to arrest the alleged adulterous couple, Mr. B. got angry and knocked the Captain down. The latter and Mrs. B. had a hearing and gave bail for Court. Information was then made against Bernhard for assault and battery upon the Captain, but he having had an inkling of such a proceeding, disappeared before he could be taken in custody.

Circassian Tooth Powder.

Prepared from Dr. Spencer's formula, warranted purely vegetable, and to be the best in the market. Recommended by the editors of this paper. Try a box. For sale at 254 Penn avenue,

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ALLEGHENY'S REPRESENTATIVES.

The Delegates Chosen Yesterday to the State Convention—A Quiet and Harmonious Session.

The room of Common Pleas Court No. 2 accommodated the Republican County Convention yesterday forenoon, the purpose of which, as already stated, was to choose eighteen delegates to the State Convention. The attendance was large, and the business was transacted quietly and expeditiously. The Convention was called to order about a quarter past ten o'clock by Russell Errett, chairman of the County Committee, who said that the election of delegates would be held by calling separately the Senatorial and Legislative districts. Messrs. W. G. Bigham, Charles Clark, Walton Woolsey and Charles Lewis were, on motion of W. J. Diehl, elected Secretaries from the Senatorial districts. Half an hour was occupied in the reception of the credentials of the delegates, after which Mr. John A. Fox was nominated and without opposition elected permanent chairman. The following, offered by Alderman Fitzsimmons, and which opened the way for subsequent resolutions, was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That, entertaining the strongest confidence in the integrity, capacity and fidelity of that gallant soldier, Gen. John F. Hartranft, we hereby instruct the delegates this day elected to vote in the State Convention in favor of a delegation to Cincinnati, pledged to give the united vote of the State to him in the Republican National Convention as the candidate of Pennsylvania for the nomination to the Presidency.

VARIEGATED RESOLUTIONS.

Gen. J. S. Negley, who was a delegate from one of the East Liberty districts, submitted the following, which was passed without opposition:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, the 29th inst., the propriety of sending a representative colored man to the National Convention at Cincinnati as a delegate at large.

Resolved, That we do hereby instruct our delegates to the State and National Conventions to advocate the adoption of a clause in the National Platform in favor of our present system of popular education, and to protest against all interference with institutions so interwoven with the history of our Government, and concerning so deeply and tenderly the ties which bind them to our homes and to the State. Also, the adoption of a clause in favor of an increase in the tariff upon importations so as to improve and maintain the rights and interest of labor, and promote the general welfare of the country. Also, a clause declaring in favor of the equalization of bounties as a just recognition of the sacrifices made by the soldiers and sailors who saved the nation.

SELECTING DELEGATES.

The election of delegates was next in order and nominations were called for from the Forty second Senatorial district. Messrs. W. B. Rodgers and H. H. Byram were nominated. The former receiving 21 votes, against 17 for the latter, he was declared elected.

For the Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Senatorial districts Messrs. C. L. Magee, C. B. Seely and C. S. Fetterman were nominated and elected by acclamation.

In the First Legislative district the nominations and votes were as follows: Louis D. Harbaugh, 2; John Megraw, 22; John W. Chaifant, 7; I. N. Patterson, 15; W. C. Cook, 20; Wm. Wettach, 16; Henry M. Long, 10. Messrs. Megraw and Cook having received the highest number of votes were declared elected, but it being necessary to choose one more delegate all the remaining candidates were withdrawn except Messrs. Wettach and Patterson. On the second ballot Mr. Wettach was elected, 22 votes having been cast for him against 12 for Patterson.

Andrew Fulton and E. C. Mathews received respectively 14 and 17 votes, which elected them as delegates from the Second Legislative District. Samuel Kilgore, but 7 votes, a number that was insufficient to elect him.

Recorder Ralph Richardson was nominated and elected by acclamation as the representative of the Third Legislative District.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Messrs. George Trautman, George T. Oliver, Mark Donley and James A. McDevitt, were nominated from the Fourth Legislative district. This district being entitled to four representative delegates, these gentlemen were elected by acclamation.

In the Fifth district (north of the rivers) the nominations for the two delegates to be voted for were Wm. Neeb, Josiah Speer and Peter Keil. The ballot stood: Neeb, 33; Speer, 28; Keil, 11. Messrs. Neeb and Speer were declared elected.

In the Sixth district Messrs. Samuel Steele and George Y. McKee were nominated and elected by acclamation. This election was held among the first, for the convenience of the delegates from the country, who desired to return home.

All the delegates having been chosen, the Convention adjourned, but not until Chairman Fox had expressed his thanks to the delegates for the gentlemanly manner in which they had conducted themselves, and thus aided him in seeing that their wishes were carried out. He had not considered it necessary at the outset to request that order be observed throughout the proceedings, and was glad to find that he had not been mistaken in his estimate of the character of those before him.

THE REPRESENTATIVES.

A recapitulation of the representatives chosen shows, first, the following Senatorial delegates:

Forty-second district	W. B. Rodgers.
Forty-third district	C. L. Magee.
Forty-fourth district	C. B. Seely.
Forty-fifth district	C. S. Fetterman.

Second, the following Legislative delegates:

First district	John Megraw.
	W. C. Cook.
	Wm. Wettach.
Second district	E. C. Matthews.
	Andrew Fulton.
Third district	Ralph Richardson.
Fourth district	George Trautman.
	George T. Oliver.
	Mark Donley.
	J. A. McDevitt.
Fifth district	Josiah Speer.
	Wm. Neeb.
Sixth district	Samuel Steele.